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# THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

PIONEER SEED COMPANY

OVER 4,000  
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10c Copy — 12 Issues \$1.00

JUNE - 1949

As Issued — Number 50-8

## In The Mail

Time for another issue comes around. The same old excuse — shortage of help — delays things longer than we wish and the least said about it the better.

A lot of flower seeds have been mailed during the past 2-3 months and we sincerely hope that fine results have been secured by all our friends. Every once in a while, someone writes about non-germination, which we should naturally expect, and in all purchases of flower seeds, some disappointments should be expected because there are so many factors in their growth that only time and experience will overcome, but please do not think that we are not pleased to send an extra packet of seed once in a while; we have many failures ourselves, which eventually come out all right, with another trial.

### THE BULB LISTS

We want to especially mention the bulbs added in this issue. While the Dutch Bulbs, — Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Crocus, etc. — are not in larger numbers of varieties, you will find, tho, that the very best is represented. Each year a great number of "novelties" are included in bulb lists and all are at extra high prices, and 99% are inferior to the established varieties of high rating. One of the larger items in the cost of selling bulbs, is the carry-over and is an item that must be added to the selling price; orders placed now, will avoid much of this extra expense, and one might as well have some extra bulbs this falls in return for a little early attention at this time; place your order NOW and get your extra bulbs, on large orders it is not necessary to send remittance now.

Now that the war is over and shipments are getting more regular, we are again able to offer many of the botanical bulbs and rare species which you will find listed separately on one of the last pages; by all means order a few this year. They are very interesting, especially in small groups in the rock garden or border.

### PENSTEMON MEETING IN NEBRASKA

The Penstemon fans in the Nebraska area are planning a meeting at Cook, Nebraska, June 3rd. Mrs. Henry Seeba is in charge of arrangements and the meeting will be at the town hall. Films and slides will be shown and a general Penstemon meeting will be held. This starts at 9:30 A. M., bring a cover dish for a picnic dinner at noon; all Penstemon fans are invited whether members of the Penstemon Society or not.

### VERMICULITE

We wonder what results our customers are having with this material? We would like comments. Much has been written about it as a perfect material for the growing of seedlings, especially, but so far we are not so taken up with it ourselves; seedlings make too long a root for transplanting into small pots or flats and we also do not find that it "holds moisture" as is so often claimed. What has been your experience? And in this connection we call your attention to the sphagnum moss added to the supply column this month, the fine moss is of considerable use in germination and also for fine seedlings.

### Flower Seeds Just Received

This issue contains hundreds of additions to the flower seed list. There are many, probably 50% or more, that are real hard to find species and especially this so in plants that are suitable to our central South. We would like to see more of these new species, especially those from Rhodesia, started in the South.

It will be of interest to Rock Garden growers to know that many of the rarer types of alpines are now being secured from Europe. Up till this time, deliveries have been very irregular, so much so that it has caused us a great deal of unnecessary work, to say nothing of the disappointment to our customers, in have a lot of back-orders on file. Even a few of the better botanical gardens in Austria are now able to send us flower seeds. Many of these will be listed during the summer months for both the summer perennial planting and for fall sowing.

### Delphinium Suggestions

John H. Davis of Lynchburg, Va., writes us about a problem, which sort of has us stumped, for all our answers he rejects them. He writes, "Last early fall I bought Larkspur Pansy and Delphinium of you. The Pansy and Pacific Giant Delphinium were planted the same day and in the same bed and both germinated beautifully. They developed wonderfully, I kept them dusted for insects; at three weeks old I was prevented by a accident from caring for them for 3 weeks and then to my surprise, the Pansies had advanced wonderfully but not a trace of the Delphiniums were there, disappeared as if they never had been there. I ordered more seed and planted them the later

(See DELPHINIUM, Page 22)

### Starting Pansies For Best Results

The best time to start Pansies is July, even in June where you have a suitable place to hold the little plants during the hot months. Of course the farther south you are the later this should be and in the far north June started Pansies will even be better. The seedlings should be transplanted to flats or cold frame and grown on till they are well established and strong plants, when they can be transplanted to their permanent beds. This means that the soil in the flats or cold frame should be good and some rotted manure used in the bottom.

Pansies transplanted to their permanent beds in September will be well established by the time winter sets in and you will have beautiful flowers early in the spring and right up into the hot summer months. If some shade can be given the plants during the hot noon period of the day, stronger plants and better flowers will be had. We are especially interested in Pansies ourselves, and we secure seed from every known source, which is grown on our trial grounds so that we know who does and who does not grow the best. We also buy Pansy seed in straight varieties, as much as possible which eliminates many of the hybrid or crosses resulting from growing many different kinds in one plot. The word "hybrid" is very loosely used, but a good hybrid is a plant from a particular cross between two pure types, not plants from mixed planting in the field, which result in mostly poor types.

Mrs. Roy E. Guard of Fairfax, Va., writes that she wonders if those who say they have seen a yellow African Violet, if it was not some type of Simmingia, not the Gloxinia, but probably some type of this.

### New Seed Listings

In this issue there has been a great many additions to the seed list; nearly two pages, and of course, many have been dropped due to seed being all sold out. There has been some very choice ones added, some that are very rare; collected seeds from Columbia and South Rhodesia are especially represented and those from South Rhodesia, especially, are, of course, mostly tender plants suitable for the far South or Southern California. Also many descriptions have been added, that we did not have time to include during the spring months.

### Order Rare Bulbs Now

We want to call your attention especially to the first listing for this year of summer and fall bulbs, that you will find in another column. It has been some years that all these beautiful flowering bulbs could be secured. During the next 2-3 issues, many more will be added and we trust you will make note of the attractive prices on them at this time. By booking what you will need, now, you can plant a hundred bulbs where if you wait till towards planting time you will have but 50, for the same money. To our old customers, it will not be necessary to send any money with your order, just book what you are sure you will need and we then will know your needs and at shipping time, we can notify you of the amount, when you can then send it in.

Many of the botanical tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., show up beautifully when planted in quantities, sometimes up into the thousands and if you should have this need, write us and let us quote you in a quantity price; we would especially like the opportunity to quote on public parks requirements.

### An Austrian Botanical Garden

One can safely say that not all of the beautiful plants on earth are known to garden lovers, many are yet to be discovered. While there are many quite large private gardens devoted to plants and flowers of botanical interest, it is mainly to the various botanical gardens that collections can be found and it is with pleasure that we give some information here of the Dr. Fritz Lemperg Botanical Gardens which is located in Austria near the border of Hungary and Jugoslav. This is about 47 degrees north latitude.

The garden was founded some 40 years ago by Dr. Lemperg, the botanist, well known the world over, and it was a misfortune to all plant lovers that his death had to be recorded early this year. Dr. Lemperg not only collected a vast number of rare plants but carried on extensive experiments and published the results of much of his scientific research. We hope to review some in future issues. Considerable work has been done on the acclimation of plants originating from the south; and in this connection consideration has been given to the matter of air humidity. Agreeable results have been obtained, with the Passiflora coerulea being gotten to flower and to live in the open over winter, without any covering at all.

The grounds are divided into:

1. Arboretum.
2. Alpine Park.
3. Forbidden Hill.
4. Desert.
5. Shrubbery.
6. Sphagnum Swamp.
7. Nursery.

In the Arboretum are the deciduous trees, half-evergreens and evergreens trees, sub-shrubs and coniferous trees which have to grow without a cover; plants in

(See AUSTRIAN, Page 23)

### Value of Hybrid Lilies

The last few years there has been a lot published about "hybrid lilies." And how many have been disappointed in these so-called hybrids no one knows. It is always best to purchase straight established varieties and let the easily influenced to buy the "hybrids". Since the war large amounts of lily seed has been planted in the country and especially in Oregon and the reabouts. Of course thousands of mixtures result from these plantings and as several years is required to produce the flowering bulbs, much expense is had and to make this up, the bulbs are sold as "hybrids", usually with some high sounding name added to them. One could reasonably expect to find some nice flowers in them if it were not for the fact that anything that has any value, has been taken out and grown on, in fact, one of the larger growers in the northwest advertises in their circulars about tagging the selected flowers in the fields for which they ask higher prices for the bulbs so selected, and for those wishing to pay several dollars apiece for these plants, it is all right but to buy the remaining bulbs, is a waste of money. Therefore, we advise buying established varieties; as soon as something is bettered it is isolated and increased in quantity and is recognized as a superior variety in the trade.

### Meanings of Botanical Names

Records of the centuries B. C. give us the names of several important men whose inquiring minds led them to study plants. Of these, the most prominent are Pythagorus, Aristotle, and Theophrastus. In the early centuries A. D. there looms the names of Pliny, Dioscorides and Galen, the latter published much on the medicinal value of plants but without any botanical description. Through the following centuries which may well be called the Dark Ages, when life consisted mostly of ravaging neighbor countries, botanical knowledge was very low and such as it was, being mostly confusion. The fallacies and wrong philosophies of preceding centuries continued to be copied and recopied. Beginning about the 16th century A. D. botanical knowledge began to assume a more scientific status. A botany published in the U. S. in 1850 is arranged according to the system of Jussieu which is based on the structure of the seed, claimed to be the best system so far devised while the system of Lanaeus is described as containing more confusion than any system yet invented.

Plants were named mostly with words of Greek derivation and chiefly in relation to their medicinal value, fragrance or some

physical appearance. Later, the names of various botanists or other men of science were used for generic names, while the specific names indicated color, fragrance, size, type-location and various physical features of stem or flower. When we look into the meaning and derivation of these names the plant world at once become more intimate and takes us back through the centuries.

Let us begin in alphabetical order with some of the more common plants.

**GENERIC NAMES:**

Acacia, from the greek akago, to sharpen; Acer, the maples, from Latin, acer, meaning acrid, which refers to the sap of some species; Achillea, one of which is the common yarrow named for the warrior Achilles; Aconitum, from akone, meaning rugged, in allusion to its habit; Acorus, sweet flag, from a-without and kore, the pupil, because it was supposed to be a curative of eye trouble; Adiantum, the ferns from a-not, and diaino - to grow wet, because its leaves are not easily wetted; Adlumia form to John Adlum, a well known cultivator of this vine; Aesculus from the Latin meaning food, although the horsechestnuts are generally understood to be poison; Ageratum, meaning with-

out old age, because the flowers do not change color with age; Agrimonia, meaning alone in a field, as they are generally solitary plants; Agrostis, the grasses, a common one being the red top, the meaning being, a field; Alium, meaning, to smell and is that not true of all the onions and their relatives; Althea, meaning to heal, as it was credited with healing wounds; Alyssum, indicating cure of bite from mad dog; Ampelopsis, resembling a vine; Anagallis, signifying to laugh, because by curing disease it made one cheerful; Andropogon, grasses known as beard grass, the name meaning man's beard; Anemone, the wild species bloom in March so the name indicated that the flowers are opened by the wind; Antirrhinum, whose personate corolla is common in the flower's window, indicates an unpleasant odor; Aquilegia, whose leaves hold drops of water on the surface, the name meaning to gather water; Arctium, the burdock meaning the bear because of the rough leaves; Arenaria, from arena, sand as most of these plants inhabit sandy areas; Asclepias, the ubiquitous milkweed named for the founder of medical science, Aesculapius or Asclepois; Atropa, a group of

(See BOTANICAL, Page 23)

# THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE FLOWER SEEDS

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

The following abbreviations are used to save space: A—annual; B—biennial-plants, that seed second year and then die; P—perennial, those that live more than 3 years; H—hardy, say in southern Michigan; HH—half hardy, as a HHA, half hardy annual, that does not stand any frost, a HA, a hardy annual can be planted early in the spring and will stand cold weather; T—tender, a TP or TB is one that is not hardy here in southern Michigan and thus would have to be grown outdoors only in a warm temperature or most likely a greenhouse plant; GH—greenhouse; Sh—shrub as a HSh or TH; G as G10—germinates in about 10 days; fls.—flowers; the months when used mean approximate time the plant flowers in southern Michigan, this will vary north and south; N—N and S—north and south; a—after B or P means it is best grown in the N; the hardiness is subject to change in different sections, a plant might be hardy on a certain type and location of soil and tender a 100 miles south on another type.

## ACACIA (ah-KAY-shah)

- augustissima*. ACAC-3. Pkt. 50c
- constricta*. ACAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- Ornamental shrub with numerous yellow flowers, native of Texas.
- farnesiana*. ACAC-5. Pkt. 50c (Vachellia farnesiana). Thorny, much branched shrub to 10 ft., flower heads 1/4-1/2" across, very fragrant, in small clusters, pods 3" long, for the South.
- raemeriiana*. ACAC-1. Pkt. 50c
- torulosa*. ACAC-4. Pkt. 50c

## ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

- (Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or lilac borne on 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in rich, well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.
- mollis*, var. *latifolia*. ACK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
- A harder variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

## ACHILLEA (ak-i-LEE-ah)

- (Milfoil or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart; heights 1 1/2-2 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.
- chrysocoma*. ACH-4. Pkt. 25c Dense woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers; HP, 9 inches.
- clavennae*. ACH-11. Pkt. 25c The finest RG species with much cut purple, leaves and heads of pure white little dashes; well drained sunny location, 6", HP.
- filipendulina*. ACH-5. Pkt. 25c A showy, tall species of robust habit, large yellow corymbs, HP, 5 ft.
- millefolium*. ACH-6. Pkt. 25c The native Yarrow of England, with round heads of white flowers, HP, 2 ft. tall, June-Sept.
- Crimson Beauty*. ACH-8. Pkt. 25c A beautiful bright colored Yarrow, HP, 2 ft.
- Parkeri*. ACH-10. Pkt. 20c Large clear yellow flower heads; excellent for cutting; prefers dry place, everlasting, 2 1/2-3 ft., HP.
- pumila*, fl. pl. The Pearl. ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25 (Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, June-Sept., HP.
- Taygetea*. ACH-9. Pkt. 50c A beautiful NEW variety with fine lemon colored flower heads, HP, 1 ft.
- Mixed Achillea*. ACH-12X. Pkt. 25c Contains all species and varieties we list with others as received. An excellent opportunity for those wanting to see the whole list of these beautiful flowers.

## ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

- Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. *A. napellus* is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown our doors in May or June in partial shade, or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.
- lycoctonum*. ACD-4. Pkt. 50c Yellow Monkshood or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP, best in moist soil.
- peltatum*. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.
- Vilsoni*. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c Handsome spikes of very large, porcupine blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.
- Barker's Variety*. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c A beautiful novelty in an amethyst-blue color, HP, 6 ft. tall.

## ACROCLINIUM

### (ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

- (Correct botanical name, Helipterum—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlastings". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi double, petals of silvery appearance, plant about 1 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds generally sown outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.
- grandiflorum*. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c A much improved type with large flowers in a variety of colors, HHA, 1 ft.
- album flora pleno*. ACR-6. Pkt. 20c With double white flowers, HHA, 1 ft.
- roseum*. ACR-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a very pretty everlasting flower; rose-colored ray with a yellow disk, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album*. ACR-3. Pkt. 15c A very neat variety with white ray, HHA, 1 ft.

—*flora pleno*. ACR-4. Pkt. 20c A fine double flowered variety with rose-colored flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—*Sensation Giants*. ACR-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 85c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlastings.

## ACROGEPHALUS

- sericeus*. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer; from S. Rhodesia.

## ADENOCARPU

### (ad-e-NOF-oh-rhah)

- Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, grown indoors in N. but outdoors where frost is not severe; light well drained soil and sunny location; flowers pea-like, terminal racemes followed by glandular pods.

—*decoricans*. ADEK-1. Pkt. 40c

A glorious tall golden shrub, from Morocco, standing up to 20 degrees of frost; seed saved from plant winning the A. M. at Chelsea in '47. Should be fine in the S.

## ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

- The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark colored base, May-June. The perennial has a downy white foliage and large umbels of soft lilac flowers, HBB, 2 ft. also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1 ft. tall. Sow seeds of annuals outdoors in late April or a month earlier indoors; the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.
- festivis*. ADON-2. Pkt. 15c (Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.
- autumnalis*. ADON-1. Pkt. 15c (Autumn or Flos Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

## AGAPANTHUS

- (Blue Lily of the Nile). Beautiful flowers from So. Af. blooming in late summer; easy to grow in any good garden soil; tender to heavy frost in N.; should be grown in pots or tubs. They form beautiful clumps if left undisturbed.
- Fresh seed should be sown which is ready in August.

—*longispathus*. AGAP-2. Pkt. 30c

A new species that is becoming very popular; flowers on 4 ft. graceful wiry stems, very floriferous; compact growth.

—*mooreanus nanus*. AGAP-6. Pkt. 50c

A rare dwarf form from Natal; having blue flowers, 18" tall.

—*orientalis*. AGAP-3. Pkt. 30c Large heads of blue flowers on 4 ft. stems, broad evergreen foliage; extensively grown in S. Calif.

—*alba*. AGAP-4. Pkt. 30c Pure white form; quite rare.

—*umbellata maximus*. AGAP-1. Pkt. 40c

## AGERATUM

- A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, pot up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 12-15 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.
- lasseuxii*. AGER-1. Pkt. 15c Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

**A. MEXICANUM:**

Also listed as *A. houstonianum*. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—*Blue Ball*. AGER-2. Pkt. 15c

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 9-in.

—*Blue Bedder*. AGER-3. Pkt. 20c

A deep lavender-blue on compact 4-in. plants; very pretty.

—*Blue Cap*. AGER-4. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—*Blue Star*. AGER-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—*Fairy Pink*. AGER-6. Pkt. 20c

Softest salmon rose-pink, an unusual color in ageratum, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6-in.

—*Midget Blue*. AGER-7. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in a low, extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—*Purple Perfection*. AGER-8. Pkt. 15c

Deepest blue, plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—*Silver Star*. AGER-9. Pkt. 15c

A pretty dwarf white flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—*Swanley Blue*. AGER-10. Pkt. 15c

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—*White Queen*. AGER-11. Pkt. 15c

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—*White Beauty*. AGER-12. Pkt. 15c

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratum, plants 7-in. tall.

—*Zuriblan*. AGER-13. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: perennial ageratum, so called, see Eupatorium and Lonas.

## AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

- A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—*nebulosa*. AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c (Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15-in. Especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

—*pulchella*. AGRO-2. Pkt. 20c

## AETHIONEMA

### (ee-thi-o-NEE-mah)

- Dwarf and sometimes woody plants of the Mustard Family, called Stonecress and includes annual, biennial and perennial species. They should be grown more, being very similar to the perennial Candytufts, but lasting longer in flower. They enjoy a hot dry situation, do best in sandy gravel soil. They have little four-petaled flowers usually in charming shades of pink, lilac or purple and white, seldom yellow.

—*pulchellum*. AETH-1. Pkt. 25c

A prostrate habit, free grower and with rose-purple flowers, blooming early in summer, HP, 4 inches.

## ALBISSIA (al-BIZ-i-ah)

- Small shrubs or trees from sub-tropical regions, having graceful feathery foliage and clusters of tassel-like flowers followed by strap-shaped dry pods. They can be grown outdoors in the warmest parts of the U.S. and in the greenhouse farther N. Easily grown from seed.

—*stipulata*. ALBI-1. Pkt. 25c

Tall tree with 16-bladed heads of flowers.

## ALLAMANDA (al-ah-MAN-dah)

- Shrubs and climbers native of Brazil and grown in the greenhouse in the N. but for S. they can be planted in the open; have showy purplish or yellow flowers.

—*cathartica*. ALLA-1. Pkt. 35c

(Common Allamanda). Has golden yellow flowers 3 inches across, very pretty vine.

## ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

- A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular leaves, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted any time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—*bolanderi*. ALUM-8. Pkt. 50c

Has umbels of clear pink flowers fringed with white, a very good species for the rock garden; an outer shade, and does well in sandy rocky or clay soils, HP.

—*cerinatum*. ALUM-3. Pkt. 20c

A mixture of colors of this fine single class of Hollyhocks, HP, 6 ft.

—*rosecia simplex*. ALTH-3. Pkt. 25c

This is an English grown strain of the finest single varieties and comes highly recommended to us, HP, 6 ft.

—*sibiricum*. ALTH-1. Pkt. 25c

The true fig-leaved Hollyhock, a fine plant with deep yellow flowers, HP, 6 ft.

&lt;p

**depressa.** ANAC-1. Pkt. 30c  
Rose tinted white flowers gray ferny-like foliage, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP, 1/2 ft.

**maroccana.** ANAC-3. Pkt. 50c  
Similar to A. depressa but stronger growing, 2" tall, HP.

**ANAGALLIS (an-ah-GAL-is)**

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials can time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

**Giant Flowering Mixed.** ANAG-1. Pkt. 10c  
A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets, HA, 6-in. tall.

**grandiflora. Mixed.** ANAG-2. Pkt. 10c  
A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid blue, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sow directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

**ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-cl-is)**

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

**margaritacea.** ANAP-1. Pkt. 20c  
(Pearl Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 2 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.

**nubigena.** ANAP-2. Pkt. 25c  
Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayas. Should be a find for the rockery.

**ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sch)**

(Alkannet, See Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, easily grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later, color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil, sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

**capensis. Blue Bird.** ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c  
Biennial with indigo-blue For-Get-Me-Not flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft. summer.

**Dropmore Variety.** ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. July.

**Liseadell.** ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

**Opal.** ANCH-4. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

**Mixed Anchusas.** ANCH-6X. Pkt. 10c  
All of the above kinds and others as received. Grown in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

**ANDROSACE (an DROS-ah-see)**

(Rock Jasmines). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timber-line. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosette and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender, usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

**cylindrica.** ANDR-7. Pkt. 75c  
Tight cushions, 1" tall, a fine Androsace, but not easy, HP.

**hirtella.** ANDR-8. Pkt. 75c  
Similar to A. cylindrica but tighter and more hairy, 1" tall, RG, HP.

**Hookeri.** ANDR-2. Pkt. 25c  
A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.

**sermentosa.** ANDR-4. Pkt. 25c  
One of the easiest and best RG plants, making wide mats of hairy grey-green rosettes; umbels of small rose flowers on short stems, HP, 3".

**chaumbri.** ANDR-5. Pkt. 35c  
A compact form, perhaps a hybrid, 3", HP.

**sempervivoides.** ANDR-3. Pkt. 40c  
Similar to A. sermentosa, but a less vigorous plant with smaller almost smooth rosettes, suitable for a more choice place in the RG. Umbels of pink flowers, HP, 3".

**subumbellata.** ANDR-1. Pkt. 35c  
Tiny narrow leaved rosettes and sprays of small white flowers; 3-6 in. tall. A good companion plant for the choicer alpines. Biennial, but self sows moderately.

**yunnanensis.** ANDR-6. Pkt. 50c  
ANEMONE

**CORONARIA:** (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2 1/2 inches across, blooms in June. They are not exactly easy to grow as they succumb to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during the winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plenty of leaf mold, with sand, a sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1 1/2 ft. tall.

**Monarch.** ANEM-2. Pkt. 15c  
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

**Single Giant French Mixed.** ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

**French Coon.** ANEM-6. Pkt. 15c  
Single giant flower type in best colors.

**Japanica.** ANEM-9. Pkt. 25c  
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose or purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

**St. Brigid.**

This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, red and blue. Is not hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

**ROCK GARDEN SPECIES:**

**albo-violacea.**

ANEM-27. Pkt. 35c  
Small species from Anatolia, relative of A. pulsatilla; shallow white flowers with blue reverses for rock garden, HP.

**alpina.**

ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c  
A choice alpine plant, white tinged with rose, likes peat and partial shade, HP, 1-ft.

**biflora.**

ANEM-14. Pkt. 25c  
Growing on dry stony places bearing white to carmine fading to dull red; good.

**biflora.**

ANEM-31. Pkt. 25c  
A rare plant for RG; finely cut foliage and white or carmine flowers turning dull red, HP, 8".

**cylindrica.**

ANEM-11. Pkt. 25c  
Tall native species, greenish white flowers and handsome foliage and seed heads; for naturalizing at edge of woodlands, 3 ft., HP.

**demissa.**

ANEM-15. Pkt. 25c  
A most variable species, ranging from 3 in. to 3 ft. in height, and accordingly suited to shady places in rock garden or border. It is impossible to predict what will come of the seed, for not only does the plant vary in height but has flowers either borne singly or in large bunches; small flowers or large, ranging in color through white, blue, violet-purple, pink, crimson and golden yellow. It likes rather moist rich soil, with light shade. Seed rather erratic in germination, HP.

**drummondii.**

ANEM-32. Pkt. 50c  
A rarity for moist stony soil in a choice position in the rock garden; quite large white or soft blue flowers over finely cut leaves, HP, 3".

**globosa.**

ANEM-12. Pkt. 25c  
Native of Mont. Round seed head, bronze-green, 15-in. tall, May-July.

**hairea.**

ANEM-39. Pkt. 50c  
ANEM-38. Pkt. 50c  
ANEM-35. Pkt. 50c

**magellanica.**

ANEM-21. Pkt. 25c  
A charming species from the Straits of Magellan having sulphur-yellow flowers, HP, 2 ft.

**magellanica.**

ANEM-3C. Pkt. 35c  
A giant form, creamy white flowers and woolly seed heads, very hardy, 1 ft., HP.

**montana.**

ANEM-29. Pkt. 35c  
Alied to A. pulsatilla, dark green foliage and deep purple flowers, 1 ft., HP.

**occidentalis.**

ANEM-33. Pkt. 35c  
ANEM-34. Pkt. 35c

**multifida.**

ANEM-35. Pkt. 35c  
Good Pasque Flower. Purple flowers in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold; easy as it is good, 6-10-in. tall, April-May.

**pulsatilla.**

ANEM-40. Pkt. 20c  
Violet flowers, likes chalky soils, pretty spring flowering; April-May; 1 ft., dwarf habit, plant in spring or fall.

**Mrs. van der Elst.**

ANEM-22. Pkt. 50c  
A very rare form of this species in a beautiful rose color, HP, 1 ft.

**—.**

ANEM-36. Pkt. 50c  
Beautiful white form, 9" tall, HP.

**rubra.**

ANEM-25. Pkt. 25c  
A very fine English form with deep red-purple flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**stiriaca.**

ANEM-28. Pkt. 35c  
An early flowering form, very popular in England, HP. Good deep purple.

**rivularis.**

ANEM-24. Pkt. 30c  
One ft. plant with white flowers and blue anthers, very free flowering and very desirable.

**sulphurea.**

ANEM-8. Pkt. 20c  
Pale yellow flowers; alpine type.

**sylvestris.**

ANEM-37. Pkt. 50c  
Snowdrop Windflower. 12" tall, HP.

**tetrapetala.**

ANEM-17. Pkt. 25c  
Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz.

A stalwart plant for the cool border, with large white flowers. It is very similar to A. narcissiflora of the Alps and Alaska, but a much larger plant, 2 ft., HP.

**virginiana.**

ANEM-19. Pkt. 25c  
White or greenish flowers about 1/2 in. across followed by cylindrical woolly seed heads; for meadow or woods, 2 ft., HP.

**—.**

ANEM-18. Pkt. 25c  
Race of handsome rose-pink flowers.

**ANODA LAVATEROIDES**

**hastata.**

ANOD-3. Pkt. 30c  
A handsome plant with glaucous foliage and lovely pink flowers, HA, 10 ft.

**Opacum.**

ANOD-1. Pkt. 15c  
In continuous bloom from June-Nov. crinkly lustrous flowers with shallow cups in opaline tones that lie between blue and pink. Quick and easy grower, 3-ft. tall, HA.

**Snowcup.**

ANOD-2. Pkt. 15c  
Flowers shining new-snow-whiteness—no white flower. Plants are particularly even, dense and formal in growth and out line an all summer bloomer, 30-in. tall, HA.

**—.**

ANOD-3. Pkt. 30c  
Dense low mats of woolly leaves with relatively large white or pink heads, height 6 inches or less.

**—.**

ANOD-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. tall and spreads by means of underground stems; foliage distinctly white—woolly and the bracts of the flower heads are rose colored.

**—.**

ANOD-2. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowering, white flowers.

**ANTENNARIA (an-te-NAY-ri-ah)**

(Everlastings or Pussy-Toes). Perennials planted in the wild or rock garden and also for dried winter bouquets. Grow in poor soil and easily propagated by seeds. The white-woolly leaves are clustered at the base of the stem and flowers are in heads.

**—.**

ANTA-2. Pkt. 25c  
Dense low mats of woolly leaves with relatively large white or pink heads, height 6 inches or less.

**—.**

ANTA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. tall and spreads by means of underground stems; foliage distinctly white—woolly and the bracts of the flower heads are rose colored.

**—.**

ANTA-2. Pkt. 25c  
Large flowering, white flowers.

**ANTHEMIS (AN-the-mis)**

(Golden Marguerite, Chamomile). Very free flowering perennials with daisy-like flowers, bloom June-Sept. Does well on dry sandy soils and in full sun. Especially good for cut flowers. Sow seed in late April or early May, outdoors, or they can be started earlier indoors. These plants in garden to 10-in. apart. Profuse bloomers from June-Sept.

**—.**

ANTH-3. Pkt. 20c  
A first class annual; pretty golden-yellow flowers, HA, 15 inches.

**—.**

ANTH-1. Pkt. 10c  
Pure golden yellow blooming July to frost, slightly aromatic odor; attractive foliage; fine cut flower, 2 1/2 ft., June-Oct., HP.

**—.**

ANTH-4. Pkt. 25c  
Charming specimen producing pure white flowers in abundance, HP, 1 ft. flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**—.**

ANTH-5. Pkt. 25c  
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

**—.**

Single Giant French Mixed. ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

<

**Argemone Blend.** ARGE-3X. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 80c

Pure white, cream, pale yellow, golden, bluish, silvery rose and crimson. Mostly single, but a proportion will carry double fringed flowers. Note particularly the range of coloring in our strain, exceeding that of most others.

**ARISEMA (ar-i-SEE-mah)**

Tuberous rooted perennials belonging to the Arum group. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit belongs to this group. A moist shady place is required, and some can be grown in pots in loam and peat mixture.

**griffithii.** ARIS-2. Pkt. 25c

Spatha hood-like, brown violet with green. Very picturesque and curious, resembling the head of a cobra.

**pradhamii.** ARIS-4. Pkt. 30c

Has beautiful ornamental flowers, spatha 6" across and beautifully netted white on black ground; 18" tall, tuberous rooted.

**speciosum.** ARIS-1. Pkt. 25c

Spatha glossy purple, greenish and white.

**Arisaema Blend.** ARIS-3. Pkt. 20c

A blend of above sorts with others as received.

**ARISARUM (a-ris-AY-rum)**

Arum-like plants differing from Arisema only in purely botanical characters; some species are quite hardy, all interesting to care and easy; partial shade or full sun.

**ASAR-1. Pkt. 50c**

Collected by Dr. Hu in western China; handsome leaves, scarlet fruits, shade, fairly hardy.

**Snake Lily.** ASAR-2. Pkt. 25c

An Indian plant of which we have no description.

**ARISTEA (ar-is-TEE-ah)**

Iris relatives with rosettes of basal leaves and spikes of flowers with nearly equal segments; somewhat similar to Sisyrinchium. Greenhouse plants, except in the S.

**beckoni.** ARIT-1. Pkt. 30c

Bright blue flowers over 2/3 in. across, in clusters along the stem; narrow leaves up to 1/2 ft. long, rather tender.

**ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)**

Perennial plants of Composite Family with clustered basal leaves and bright yellow flowers on long spikes, they are effective in colonies in the wild garden growing rapidly in any acid soil and multiplies rapidly.

**cordifolia.** ARNI-2. Pkt. 20c

Yellow flowers, 8-12-in. tall, April, native of Montana.

**montana.** ARNI-1. Pkt. 15c

Mountain Tobacco. An old world plant, 2-ft. tall and source of the medicinal tincture of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray and disc flowers, 3-4-in. clusters, thriving in sunny position.

**ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-i-ah)**

(Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants, mostly perennials or small shrubs. The flower is in heads and composed entirely of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for their aromatic and medicinal qualities and many fine for background planting in border or as cut flowers. Species vary greatly but do well in average soil. Heights 6 inches to 12-ft. Flowers August thru September.

**sacromon viridis.** ARTE-1. Pkt. 20c

(Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant with fine leaves and close pyramidal growth 3-5-ft., splendid for groups or specimen plants. Hardy Annual.

**vulgaris.** ARTE-2. Pkt. 20c

Erect growing, with leaves green above and white cottony beneath; heads of yellowish flowers freely produced.

**ARTHROPODIUM****(chr-thro-POH-di-um)**

Tufted perennials of Lily Family; grown in greenhouses in N. and in open in the S. Easily grown; flowers in clusters, leaves grass-like.

**cirratum.** ARTH-1. Pkt. 25c

From New Zealand, lily-like; flower stems 3 ft., well branched, carrying hundreds of small white flowers, excellent for cutting; NEW and well worth trying in shady border or pot, tender in N., May-June.

**ARUM (AY-rum)**

They have large leaves and variously colored spathes. Some are hardy but many tender and require greenhouse treatment; plant in rich soil, plenty of moisture and partial shade and if left undisturbed will produce better flowers from year to year. They form tubers.

**italicum.** ARUM-1. Pkt. 25c

Cuckoo-Pint. Creamy white flowers in spring; highly ornamental marbled foliage, evergreen in mild climates, 10'.

**ASCLEPIAS (as-KLEE-pi-as)**

(Silkweed). Perennials, many having gay flowers and attractive seed pods, easily grown in border or wild garden.

Flourish best in light rich loamy soil rather sandy than otherwise, well drained soil is best. Excellent for open woods.

**curassavica.** ASCL-1. Pkt. 20c

(Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet centers, the buds like burnished cord. A profuse, long bloomer in the summer garden, seeds sown right where it is to stand, but also sometimes grown as an everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut flower, 1 1/2-ft. tall.

**siyaca.** ASCL-2. Pkt. 20c

Virginia Swallow-wort. Flowers in umbels in axis of the leaves, purplish-red and pleasingly odorous, July-Aug., 3-4 ft., HP.

**tuberosa.** ASCL-3. Pkt. 20c

Butterfly Plant. One of our showiest native plants; large heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, 2-3 ft., July-Aug., HP.

**ASPARAGUS**

Perennial plants, shrubs and vines, most of which are grown as tender plants.

**plumosus nanus.** ASPG-1. Pkt. 25c;

$\frac{1}{2}$  oz. \$3.00

Twining vine grown under glass in the N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite florist green.

**sprengeri.** ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00

oz. \$3.00

The most satisfactory for a house plant, easily grown from February sown seeds, taking about 30 days to germinate. Old established plants produce open racemes

of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May or June and coral-red berries about Xmas time.

**rocemosa.** ASPG-3. Pkt. 25c

Tall climbing under shrub with hand-some foliage, dense sprays of flowers.

**ASPERULA (as-PER-eu-lah)**

Used mainly in the rock garden or for carpeting shady places, growing best in moist locations; easily grown. The leaves are in whorls and the flowers small lily-shaped, in white, blue or pink.

**setosa.** ASPR-1. Pkt. 15c

Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpeting. 1-ft., HA.

**tinctoria.** ASPR-2. Pkt. 25c

Procumbent growth; flowers white, red outside, HP, 1 ft.

**scandens. Var. deflexus.** ASPG-4.

Pkt. 25c

An extremely graceful variety with long feathery sprays; makes ideal pot plant growing as climber or in vases; ordinary

**ASPHODELUS (AS-foh-del-us)**

Member of the Lily Family and closely related to Asphodeline, having fleshy roots, narrow leaves and lily-like flowers, hardy. Easily grown, preferably in rich sandy loam. These have leafless flower stems, with the leaves clustered at the base.

**lutes.** ASPH-1. Pkt. 35c

(King's Spear). Grows 2-4-ft. leafy flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in partial shaded border, ornamental seed pods.

**ramosus.** ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c

A tall robust species with large white flowers having a purple stripe, HP, 5 ft.

**sp. from Pyrenees.** ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c

Pkt. 50c

Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP, 3 ft.

**ASTERS****CHINA OR COMMON GARDEN ASTER:**

Sow seeds indoors 6 weeks before time to set out in their beds which is after danger of frost has passed. Do not crowd, usually 1 foot apart and use care that they do not suffer or set back thru over watering, crowding or drought. It is best to transplant the seedlings once. As the roots of Aster are shallow, use care in cultivating. Make succession plantings for continuous flowering periods, but when possible use different types which flower at different times. All strains offered are wilt resistant unless especially noted.

**Rosanna.** AST-68. Pkt. 30c

A NEW Aster, excellent for pot culture, well proportioned, 10"-12" high, strong stems with a bunch of several half double flowers in bright carmine-red with yellow center; potting can be done without fading, the whole plant beginning to flower at the same time.

**Single, Choice Mixed.** AST-1. Pkt. 10c

-Imp. Giants of Cal. Mixed. AST-2X. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 90c

Flowers are large and full, crego-type, on long heavy non-lateral stems, 3-ft. tall, blooming late summer until frost; fine cut flower for florists.

**Cal. Giant Sunshine.** AST-3. Pkt. 15c;

$\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 90c

Fascinating new Aster type, called most beautiful in the world, 4-5-in. across composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast with the unique yellow quill-like center; 2-3 ft. tall, early to mid-September.

**Crego, Imp. Mixed.** AST-4. Pkt. 10c;

oz. \$2.00

Wilt resistant, plants 2 1/2-ft. tall, branching, flowers double, not round, petals twisted, excellent cut flower, mid-Sept.

**Early Beauty, Mixed.** AST-5. Pkt. 15c

Wilt resistant. Flowers with Crego. Plants 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, with large well formed flowers, excellent cut flowers.

**Star of the Warburg.** AST-28.

Pkt. 25c

NEW. Bright lavender-blue flowers with prominent yellow centers, 4" across; on stiff stems, fine for cutting, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

**Perennial Aster Blend.** AST-29X.

Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.25

Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

**Marguerite, Elegance.** AST-60.

Pkt. 25c

(Callistephus sinensis). Single mixed flowers, tall growing; very useful for border growing and for cutting, branching habit and free flowering, HHA, 2 ft.

**Southcourt Beauty Mauve.** AST-61.

Pkt. 25c

Mauve flowers, tall branching habit, thin stiff stems, and highly recommended for cutting, HHA, 2 1/2 ft.

**Apple Blossom.** AST-62. Pkt. 25c

-Lavender Queen. AST-63. Pkt. 25c

-Royal Mauve. AST-64. Pkt. 25c

**White Swan.** AST-65. Pkt. 25c

The above named varieties of large flowering single Marguerite Aster are very highly recommended for cutting and we list these varieties especially for those who wish to try them out for this purpose. They are English grown and you will find them the best of autumn cut flowers, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

**King or Needle Type, Mixed.** AST-10X.

Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 80c

Flowers are composed of twisted quill-like petals making a very attractive flower.

**Late Branching, Mixed.** AST-11X.

Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c

Wilt resistant. 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, branching, large double flowers, early Sept.

**Heart of France.** AST-12. Pkt. 15c;

$\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 90c

Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, late Aug.

**ASILBE (a-STIL-be)****SUPER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.**

This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known; flowers 6-8-in. across, full petalled, graceful, interlacing petals. Plants 2 1/2-ft. tall, 6-8 long, non-lateral stems per plant.

**Los Angeles.** AST-13. Pkt. 25c;

$\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.20

Shell pink.

**El Monte.** AST-14. Pkt. 25c;

$\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.20

Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, late Aug.

**Giant Comet.** AST-68x. Pkt. 15c

Wilt Resistant Strain. Plants upright, 2 ft., non-branched, feathery double flowers blooming middle of Aug.

**Pom Pom, Mixed.** AST-15. Pkt. 10c;

$\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c

Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.

**BELLIS (BEL-is)**

(English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8 in. tall and make good pot plants, for colonizing in the lawn like Crocus or for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Nots they make a pretty garden display.

—enorma. Mixed. **BELL-1.** Pkt. 25c

Large flowered.

—liliput. Rose. **BELL-2.** Pkt. 25c

Very small plants and flowers.

—monstrosa tubulosa. Mixed. **BELL-12.** Pkt. 25c

Large flowered strain with special tubular petals, in best colors.

—monstrosa. Mixed. **ELL-3X.** Pkt. 25c

Single flowers, strong growers.

—Red Beauty. **BELL-9.** Pkt. 35c

—Rose Beauty. **BELL-10.** Pkt. 35c

—White Beauty. **BELL-11.** Pkt. 35c

—Double. Mixed. **BELL-4X.** Pkt. 35c

—tubulosa. Mixed. **BELL-12.** Pkt. 20c

Large flowered strain with pretty quilled petals, the flowers are very double, in pink, red and white.

—perennis. Longflower. **BELL-5.** Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

An extra double, bright red strain.

—rosea delicata. **BELL-6.** Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

—Snowball. **BELL-7.** Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

—perennis. Double. Mixed. **BELL-13.** Pkt. 25c

JERUSALEM OAK. see Chenopodium.

**BESSEYA (BES-se-ya)**

Closely related to Synthyris and more interesting for their leaves than for the usually pale or even petalless flowers. Quite easily grown in a gritty soil rich in humus, preferably in light shade, suitable for the rock garden, but of botanical rather than horticultural interest.

—nova. **BESS-2.** Pkt. 50c

Blue flowers.

—rubra. **BESS-1.** Pkt. 25c

Brownish heart-shaped leaves and short spikes of petalless flowers; the long anthers are bright red-purple and in such numbers that they make the plant quite attractive; known to westerners as "Kittens." For the rock garden, in light shade, HP, 6 inches.

**BIDENS (BY-den-z)**

Closely related to Cosmos and resembles it with its divided leaves and clustered heads of yellow or white ray flowers. Many species are of a weedy nature growing in moist places. Easily grown.

—dahlioides Mixed. **BIDE-1.** Pkt. 20c

Large dahli-like flowers, HP, best sown early in spring when it will flower the first season.

**BETULA (BET-eu-lah)**

Birch Tree. Deciduous trees of considerable ornamental value, hardy and interesting to grow.

—utilis. **BETU-1.** Pkt. 50c

This species comes from India.

**BILLBERGIA (bil-BUR-ji-ah)**

These are air plants growing on trees or rocks like orchids; they grow in most any situation and in pots containing peat, moss, leaf mold or soil or combinations of them; 80% leaf mold and 20% rotted manure is also good. Partial shade and water in the cup formed by the leaves are the two requirements. They are well worth growing for their interesting foliage and graceful and beautiful flowers; tender, grow indoors in the N. during winter.

—nobile. **BILL-1.** Pkt. 40c

Largest of the varieties both in foliage and flower; flowers bright pink and yellow green.

—speciosa. **BILL-2.** Pkt. 40c

Strap-shaped green leaves, striped on back, 2 ft. long; large clusters of pale green blue tipped flowers and rosy bracts.

**BIXA (BIK-sah)**

Tropical trees with large leaves and showy flowers in terminal panicles, pink in the species offered; hardy in the S. or may be grown in the greenhouse.

—orellana. **BIXA-1.** Pkt. 30c

Anatto Tree. Grown in Florida for its dye, which is used in butter and cheese. It is easily grown from seed.

**BOCCONIA (bok-OH-ni-ah).** See Macleaya.

**BOENNINGHAUSENIA**

Similar to Thalictrum and requiring the same treatment but more refined and elegant.

—albiflora. **BOEN-1.** Pkt. 40c

A very dainty plant with small glaucous gray leaflets and a profusion of snow-white Thalictrum-like flowers in late summer; for R.G. or front of border, 1 ft., HP.

**BOLTONIA**

(False Chamomile). Tall perennials grown in the border or in groups in the wild garden.

—latissima. **BOLT-1.** Pkt. 20c

Very good, bluish white to pink daisy-like flowers blooming at least 2 months, 5 ft., HP.

**BOLUSANTHUS**

—speciosus. **BOLO-1.** Pkt. 50c

Rhodesian Wisteria. Tree 15-20 ft., deciduous, pendant racemes of purple-blue flowers.

**BOMBAX (BOM bace)**

Silk Cotton Tree. Large digitately divided leaves and very showy flowers in clusters; tender, for the southern gardens or greenhouse.

—malabaricum. **BOMX-1.** Pkt. 30c

The red or scarlet, rarely white, flowers are over 6 in. long, in clusters near the tips of the branches; very showy large tree.

**BOUGAINVILLEA**

(boog-gin-VII-tee-ah)

Strong growing shrubs grown in greenhouses in N. but in Fla. and Cal. they make showy outdoor climbers; easy to grow; sunshine.

**—Hybrids, Finest Mixed.**

**BOUG-1.** Pkt. 30c

**BRACHYCOME (brak-i-KOH-me)**

(Swan River Daisy). Herbaceous annuals and perennials with generally branching stems and solitary or loosely clustered heads of daisy-like flowers.

—iberidifolia. Mixed. **BRAK-1.** Pkt. 10c

1/4 oz. 50c

Covered throughout the summer with star-shaped blooms in white and blue; 12 in. tall, graceful plants, fine for beds, border or rock garden, HA.

**BRIZA (BRY-zah)**

(Quaking Grass). Ornamental grasses grown mainly for bouquets, drying or for specimen plantings. They are easily grown from seed. There are several small annuals and perennials, and called Quaking Grass on account of the spikelets trembling in the lightest breeze. They are especially valued dried for use in bouquets. Sow seed early in spring in average good garden soil.

—gracilis. **BRIZ-1.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

—maxima. **BRIZ-3.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c Annual, 18-in. tall.

—Minima. **BRIZ-2.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c Annual, slender and graceful, 6 in. tall.

**BRODIAEA (broh-di-EE-ah)**

Hardy on west coast and in S. They can also be grown in the N. in rock gardens by careful protection. They are excellent for naturalizing, the flower is delicate, loose umbels of pretty funnel-like flowers in spring and summer, 6 inches to 3 ft. tall, thrive in any soil not too heavy or wet and dislike rich manure or fertilizer but do best in sunshine.

—californica. **BORD-2.** Pkt. 50c Large blue flowers, full sun, 6"-8". HP.

—capitata. **BORD-3.** Pkt. 50c

Earliest of all the species, April-May, light blue compact heads; sun or light shade, heavy to light soils, 6"-12". HP.

—coronaria. **BORD-4.** Pkt. 50c Twisted Rib Cactus, Strawberry Cactus. This most beautiful of the Brodiaceas; this special strain has 5-15 upright gentian-blue lily-like flowers to a stem; a rarity; heavy clay loam, full sun or very light shade, 6"-12" tall, HP.

—douglasii. **BORD-1.** Pkt. 20c Stiff stems about 2 ft. high with royal blue flowers; an excellent cut flower. Prefers a mildly acid soil in sun or part shade; sub-zero hardy. It produces few seeds and bulbs are hard to find.

—hendersoni. **BORD-7.** Pkt. 50c Very choice species, flowers in heads striped brown, sun or half shade, light to heavy loams with humus; rock garden, 4"-6" tall, HP.

—ixioides. **BORD-8.** Pkt. 50c Soft yellow flowers in June, 6"-8". HP.

—pulchella. **BORD-6.** Pkt. 50c Flowers in erect heads, clear blue, sun, heavy to light loams, 12"-15", HP.

—Brodiacea Blend. **BROD-9x.** Pkt. 35c Made up of all species, including all those listed and a fine list for those wanting to try out this fine genus.

**BROMELIA (broh-MEE-li-ah)**

Tropical American perennials with long stiff leaves with spines along edge set in a showy basal rosette; flower stem 4 ft. tall with flat heads of bloom at top; GH plants in the N. requiring rich loam and plenty of rotted manure, water sparingly in winter.

—Columbian species. **BROM-1.** Pkt. 50c Seed comes from Columbia.

**BRUCKENTHALIA**

(bruk-en-THAL-ya)

A single species, very closely related to the Heuchs and needing some treatment.

—spiculifolia. **BRUC-1.** Pkt. 40c

A tiny evergreen shrub with bright pink bell-shaped flowers in late summer, very attractive in RG, 6", HP.

**BUCHNERA**

—hendriquesii. **BUCH-1.** Pkt. 50c False Verbena. Dainty herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, 1 ft. tall, bright mauve flowers for Rock Garden.

**BUDDELEIA (BUD-lee-ah)**

Butterfly Bush. Deciduous or half evergreen shrubs or trees belonging to the Loganiaceae Family, and only a few are hardy in the North; they grow rapidly and are free bloomers. They are easily grown from seed and there should be much interest in growing hybrids from them. Start them in frames for the first year.

—asiatica. **BUDD-5.** Pkt. 30c A tender shrub or small tree which can be flowered inside in winter from spring-sown seed; 6" drooping panicles of extremely fragrant white flowers.

—globosa. **BUDD-1.** Pkt. 30c (Orange Ball). Handsome half-evergreen shrub from Chile standing a few degrees of frost striking in bloom with the long stalked round heads of orange yellow flowers, 15 ft.

—culvieri. **BUDD-2.** Pkt. 50c A large tender shrub native of the Himalayas and said to be the most beautiful of all the Buddleias, having dense spikes of purple or crimson flowers with white eye, TP, to 20 ft.

—farreri. **BUDD-4.** Pkt. 25c Gray flannel leaves and great lilac-like clusters of lavender stars with golden eye; loves hot dry locations, very fragrant, not quite hardy in the N.

—intermedia. **BUDD-3.** Pkt. 30c A hybrid with slender 20" racemes of violet flowers; roots are winter-hardy N. 3-6 ft.

**BULBINELLA (bul-bi-NEL-ah)**

Perennial plants of Lily family native of New Zealand and S. Africa having fleshy tuberous roots, grass-like leaves and yellow or white flowers in dense clusters at top of bare stalks. Plant in spring in sheltered place in the border or RG, not hardy in the N.

—hookeri. **BULB-1.** Pkt. 50c Bright yellow flowers in 10" racemes, plts, 2 ft. tall.

**BUPHthalmum**

(beuf-THAL-mum)

(Ox-Eye). Showy composite plants, perennials, 3-4 ft. tall, with large rather coarse leaves and yellow flowers. Easy culture, requiring a dry sunny position, they are useful for bold effects toward the back of the perennial border. Sow seed early in Spring when they usually flower the first year.

**—grandiflora.**

**BUPH-1.** Pkt. 15c

**—salicifolia.**

**BUPH-2.** Pkt. 35c

A neat border plant with yellow flowers, a root runner and spreads rapidly, 2 ft.

**—speciosum.**

**BUPH-3.** Pkt. 45c

A showy Hungarian species with bold foliage and yellow flowers, HP, 5 ft.

**CACALIA**—see **Emilia**.**CACTUS**

Succulent perennials, varying much in their form from tree-like growths to very small plants. Many are not considered hardy in the N. and when grown in the rock garden, plants grown in pots which are plunged into the soil, are used. They are the easiest plants for growing in the house and stand any amount of neglect. Those native to the N. must be perfectly dry during the winter. While some are desert plants, many of the best come from the tropical regions, all of which are tender here. Good drainage is important in all types, water at the roots will ruin them in a single day. Planting on a sloping bed is almost necessary and the soil should be on the sandy side, not a heavy soil. For planting sow a few seeds in a pot with plenty of drainage. Most sorts germinating in 20 days but others may require as much as 4 months. Grow your plants on in pots, both for indoor and outdoor use. Do not allow to freeze and in the fall bring them inside and store in a cool basement where there is a little sunlight. No care is needed during this resting period which should be at least 2-3 months. Another caution, do not water overhead and always in limited amounts and not often.

—cereus. Mixed. **CACT-1.** Pkt. 20c

A mixture S. Am. cereus cactus seed, plants being very much like cereus

a spray of white flowers, 9", HP.  
**—fragilis.** CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c  
A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.  
**—garnica.** CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c  
Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP.  
**—hirsuta.** CAMP-28. Pkt. 50c  
Pale blue flowers, hairy foliage, dwarf trailer, HP.  
**—hybrida Abundance.** CAMP-30. Pkt. 40c  
Very free flowering hybrid with lilac-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.  
**—imperialis. Mixed.** CAMP-37. Pkt. 25c  
A pyramidal growth with upright flowers with colors rich and varied; this should be tried, HB, 2½ ft.  
**—inculta.** CAMP-57. Pkt. 50c  
Biennial, 1½ ft., white flowers, for RG, from S. Rhodesia.  
**—lactiflora.** CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c  
**—latifolia.** CAMP-32. Pkt. 30c  
Very large blue flowers in abundance indigenous to England, HP, 2 ft.  
**—alba.** CAMP-33. Pkt. 30c  
A pure white variety of this fine border plant, HP, 2 ft.  
**—lactiflora.** CAMP-48. Pkt. 35c  
**—latifolia macrantha.** CAMP-49. Pkt. 35c  
A gorgeous species with great clusters of rich purple bells as large as those of C. medium; very fragrant and floriferous, eventually spreading into wide sheets but not invasive; fine border plant for sun or light shade, early summer, 3 ft., HP. From Anatolia, a fine form.  
**—longistyla.** CAMP-55. Pkt. 50c  
Border plant, branching spikes of large violet bells with protruding styles, very handsome, HP, 18".  
**—macrantha.** CAMP-61. Pkt. 35c  
**—persicifolia.** CAMP-38. Pkt. 25c  
(Peach-leaved Bellflower). The most beautiful of the perennial sorts, violet-blue flowers in June-July in profusion; separate plants in early fall or spring for a vigorous growth, HP, 2 ft.  
**—alba.** CAMP-27. Pkt. 30c  
A beautiful white form of this species, 2-3 ft. stems, June-July.  
**—Princess Royal.** CAMP-38P. Pkt. 25c  
A beautiful deep blue variety, especially nice.  
**—Poscharskyana.** CAMP-41. Pkt. 30c  
Spreading habit with sprays of lovely pale blue flowers, July, 4", HP.  
**—paedua.** Raineri. CAMP-42. Pkt. 35c  
This is a charming little plant with large open purple-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.  
**—punctata.** CAMP-58. Pkt. 50c  
Perennial, 1 ft., white spotted pink bells for RG, from S. Rhodesia.  
**—rotundifolia. Olympica.** CAMP-15. Pkt. 25c  
(Blue Bells of Scotland), HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.  
**—sartori.** CAMP-61. Pkt. 50c  
(C. calaminthifolia). Prostrate growing momocarpic species with white bloom, 1".  
**—speculum gr. fl.** CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c  
**—tubinata.** CAMP-45. Pkt. 40c  
Erect cup-like flowers of violet-blue; a neat dwarf habit, HP, 6 inches.  
**—palida.** CAMP-46. Pkt. 40c  
Pale blue form with large and conspicuous flowers, HP, 3 inches.  
**—sarmatica.** CAMP-44. Pkt. 50c  
Very distinct dwarf species with pale blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.  
**—thyrsoides.** CAMP-56. Pkt. 50c  
A rather dwarf species for the rock garden or front of the border, easily grown; unique in color and appearance, with crowded spikes of straw-yellow bells; self-sows where happy, HP, 1 ft.  
**—trachelium album.** CAMP-59. Pkt. 50c  
Perennial, 3 ft., white bells, for border or wild garden, from S. Rhodesia.  
**—Rock Garden Species. Mixed.** CAMP-47. Pkt. 50c  
An English grown strain of species useful for rock gardens and walls, HP, 9 inches.

**CANDYTUFT.....** See Iberis.  
**CANNA (KA-nah)**  
Tropical summer flowering plants of the Banana Family growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2½-10 ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early indoors in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water over night. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.  
**C. FLACCIDA:**  
**—crozy.** CANA-1. Pkt. 15c  
Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.  
**CAPSICUM (KAP-si-kum)**  
Pepper. Under this heading are listed mainly the ornamental Peppers; the vegetable or garden Peppers are listed in the vegetable list. They are all grown as annuals in the U. S. require warm temperature, sun and fairly rich soil.  
**—miniature. Mixed.** CAPS-1. Pkt. 20c  
Small ornamental fruited type especially grown as a pot plant in the GH for the holiday trade.  
**CARICA (KAR-i-kah)**  
Tropical tree-like herbs of which the Pawpaw is a member.  
**—cundinamarcensis.** CARI-1. Pkt. 50c  
A Columbian species.  
**CARDIOSPERMUM**  
(kahr-di-oh-SPUR-mum)  
(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quic growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.  
**—halicacabum.** CARD-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c  
(Live-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.  
**CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)**  
(Pumeless Thistle, Silybum). Vigorous robust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

## CHrysanthemum

### (kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marguerites and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

### GARDEN ANNUALS:

Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

### CARINATUM:

CARINATUM: The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2½ ft. well branched, flowers 3-in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

### Burridgeanum.

CHRYS-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c

Pure white petals zoned rich brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.

### hybridum double fringed.

CHRYS-35. Pkt. 20c

Beautiful English mixture of improved hybrids in double flowers, HA, 2½ ft.

### Chameleon.

CHRYS-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

### Eclipta. CHRYS-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

### nivelli.

CHRYS-16. Pkt. 10c

Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall, HA.

### Merry Mixture.

CHRYS-4X. Pkt. 10c

A new blend of extremely gay tricolors.

### White Queen.

CHRYS-36. Pkt. 20c

Pure white flowers with a pale lemon zone, HA, 2½ ft.

### Single. Mixed.

CHRYS-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

### CORONARIUM:

#### —Golden Glory.

CHRYS-37. Pkt. 20c

A charming new English single variety, deep canary-yellow, central disk in same color, pretty, HA, 3 ft.

#### —Golden Gem.

CHRYS-38. Pkt. 30c

A very pretty dwarf double variety, very free flowering and a fine one for pot culture, beds or for cutting, HA, 1 ft.

#### —Double Golden Crown.

CHRYS-5. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c

Has attractive silver green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers, 2½ ft.

#### —Double. Mixed.

CHRYS-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

#### Bridal Robe.

CHRYS-14. Pkt. 15c

—Snowball.

CHRYS-15. Pkt. 15c

A highly recommended new variety of dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting, HA, 10-in. tall.

#### —Alaska.

CHRYS-35. Pkt. 15c

A popular cut flowered variety, good stems, pure white flowers.

#### Diner's Giant Double.

CHRYS-21D. Pkt. 30c

A special giant double white flowered strain, especially fine for commercial growers for cut flowers.

#### —erubescens.

CHRYS-39. Pkt. 50c

Star-shaped rosy-mauve flowers, HA, 3 ft.

#### —Conqueror.

CHRYS-20. Pkt. 15c

Very large pure white flowers, stems 2½-3 ft. long.

#### —Diner's Double White.

CHRYS-47. Pkt. 50c

A very select strain of giant flowered Shasta.

#### —Morning Star.

CHRYS-41. Pkt. 20c

Large yellow flowers with black centers, HA, ½ ft.

#### Zebra.

CHRYS-18. Pkt. 10c

Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

#### PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:

Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

#### —Autumn Sky. Hybrid.

CHRYS-9. Pkt. 25c

Many will have near double flowers in pink, coral, peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, maroon, coppery tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to gold. Crosses of the Azaleumum with the Koreans, named varieties of the hardier and brighter Hortiflorum, Rubellum and the delightful Arctic Hybrids, with also varieties from the Koreans. Seed sown in late Autumn, outdoors, or at the very earliest in the spring, they will flower the first season and continue for years.

#### —Arctic Hybrids.

CHRYS-7. Pkt. 25c

(Arctic Daisies). True Chrysanthemums of fullest winter hardiness. Single flowers in varied brilliant colorings.

#### —Korean Hybrids.

CHRYS-8. Pkt. 25c

Saved from Hebe, Caliph, Daphne, Mars, Sequoia, Ceres, Vulcan, Apollo, and others of like values, including many of the later introductions.

#### —mariannica.

CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c

Hardy annual, white flower, 4 ft. tall.

#### CARNATION.....

See Dianthus.

#### CARTHAMUS (KAHR-tha-mus)

(Bastard Saffron, Safflower). Spiny leaved annuals, flower heads purplish or yellow making ornamental clumps in the garden.

#### —tinctorius.

CATH-1. Pkt. 15c

(False-saffron). Produces two dyes much used in commerce, HA, sow seeds in April where plants are to bloom.

#### CASSIA (KASH-ah)

(Senna). All are sun lovers, doing best in a sandy loam soil, very attractive with finely cut foliage and showy flowers.

#### —fascicularis.

CASS-1. Pkt. 15c

An easily grown annual; plants with golden yellow flowers flaked crimson at base of petals, 20-in.

#### CARDIOSPERMUM

(kahr-di-oh-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quic growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

#### —halicacabum.

CARD-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

(Live-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

#### CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Pumeless Thistle, Silybum). Vigorous robust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

#### —cineraria.

CINER-1. Pkt. 10c

Shrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

#### CASTILLEJA (kas-til-EE-yah)

(Painted Cup or Indian Paint Brush. Brilliant orange, red or rose bracts. They are very rare due mainly to difficulty in growing them; they do not transplant easily. Where grown, they make an attractive showing in the border and will be a rare treat.

#### —marilandica.

CASS-2. Pkt. 15c

**CHAENACTIS**

Western Composites with heads of white or yellow flowers, easily grown, good border plant.  
—douglasii. CHAE-1. Pkt. 20c  
Bride's Bouquet. Biennial, native of Mont., white flowers, summer blooming, 1-2 ft. tall.

**CHEIRANTHUS (ky-RAN-thus)**

Perennials, many ranking amongst the showiest. The Wallflower belongs to this genus. Cheiranthus hybridizes with Erysimum, which may be of interest to those interested in producing hybrids. The Siberian Wallflower is Erysimum asperum.  
—allionii. CHER-4. Pkt. 15c  
Siberian Wallflower. Bright orange, selected stock of large flowers, HP.  
—kewensis. CHER-1. Pkt. 15c  
(Winter-Wallflower). A hybrid of bushy form, flowers primrose changing to maize, for indoor blooming, HA.

—linifolius. CHER-2. Pkt. 10c  
(Alpine Wallflower). Pale lilac, HA.

**CHENOPODIUM**

## (kee-no-POH-di-um)

A few species are ornamental and some used for greens and herbs. They are easily grown in ordinary soil.  
—mexicana. CHEN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Feather Geranium. Graceful green "ostrich plumes" or cut flower effects; decorative and pleasingly aromatic, elective annual edger.

—linearis. CHIL-1. Pkt. 25c  
Desert or Flowering Willow. Native of Texas to Calif. and Mexico. A deciduous shrub or tree to 20 ft. bearing narrow leaves to 1 ft. long and handsome crimped, trumpet-shaped flowers, lilac colored with 2 yellow stripes inside, borne in short terminal racemes.

**CHIRITA (ki-REE-ka)**

Very rare and little-known relatives of Gloxinia and Streptocarpus, with trumpet-shaped flowers of pink, blue, purple, or pale yellow. They should be given the same treatment as Gloxinia or Saintpaulia although it is possible that some species, coming from very high altitudes, may be fairly hardy. They should be tried by all admirers of gesneraceous plants, and will probably be useful for hybridizing, as well as for their beautiful flowers.

—species. CHIR-1. Pkt. 40c  
Came to us undescribed, and without name, from India, but certainly worth growing.

**CHIRONIA**

## —transvalensis. CHIN-1. Pkt. 50c

Flowers borne on slender stems; bright pink, plant 2½ ft., very pretty. Fine for marshy ground or pond, summer.

**CHRYSOPSIS (kris-OP-sis)**

(Golden Aster). Daisy-like plants with yellow flowers on 1-3 ft. plants, at home in the dry sunny part of wild garden. Hardy perennials.

—falcata. CHSO-3. Pkt. 50c  
This is recommended highly as a rock garden perennial, with silvery gray foliage and pretty yellow flowers, HP, 1½ ft.

—mariana. CHSO-2. Pkt. 25c  
Large Aster-like flowers in a pretty rich yellow, blooming Aug.-Nov., HP, 1½ ft.

—villosa. CHSO-1. Pkt. 25c  
Golden Aster. Yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

**CIMICIFUGA (sim-i-SIF-eu-gah)**

Tall growing herbaceous perennials with long wands of very small white flowers and very useful in the back of the hardy border or semi-shaded spots in the wild garden. Belongs to the Buttercup Family; easily grown from seed and best in rich moist soil.

—racemosa. CIM-1. Pkt. 30c  
(Black Snakeroot, Cohosh). A hardy showy plant best in moist soil and partial shade, flowers in long racemes of white, flowering in June or July, handsome foliage, Sept. to severe frost, 4-5 ft., HP.

—Multiflora Maxima, Berlin Market. CIM-2. Pkt. 50c

Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—multiflora nana. CIM-7. Pkt. \$1.00  
A very fine English grown strain in self colors, GP\*, 1 ft.

—stellata. CIN-6. Pkt. \$1.00  
Star Cineraria. Very pretty small star-shaped flowers in immense heads, colors much varied and very nice for cutting, GP\*, 3 ft.

—grandiflora. CIN-5. Pkt. \$1.00  
A splendid English grown strain with very large flowers and fine form, in beautiful colors, dwarf habit and compact plant; first quality in every way and unsurpassed, GP\*, 1 ft.

—Sister's Rainbow Mixed. CIN-3. Pkt. 50c  
Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

—maritima. Diamond. CIN-4. Pkt. 25c  
Very fine edging plant; pure white leaves and heads of yellow flowers, 2 ft., HP.

**NOTE: Greenhouse growers.**

The Cinerarias marked GP\* are all of the very highest quality for greenhouse growing and cannot be excelled; and as soon as possible can be gotten through from Germany, we also expect to have some of the finest strains grown there.

12 ISSUES \$1.00  
MAILED REGULARLY  
AS ISSUED

**CIRSIUM (SUR-si-um)**

Plumed Thistle. Rank growing prickly plants with purple, yellow, and white flowers in heads; easily grown and useful for bold effect in the wild garden.  
—occidentale. CIRS-1. Pkt. 30c  
Pure silver foliage and scarlet flowers; a beautiful subject; full sun in gritty, stony neutral soils, 2 ft., HP.

—candidissima. CIRS-2. Pkt. 50c

**CISTUS (SIS-tus)**

Rock Rose. Low upright shrubs native of the Med. region, belonging to the Rock Rose Family. Bears a profusion of showy flowers but hardy only up to the central South; grown in full sun, dry light soil with lime present. The flowers are like large single roses; start plants in pots and transplant when young and do not prune much.

—ladaniferus. CIST-1. Pkt. 40c  
Gum Cistus. Well known beautiful shrub, white-purple spots, HSh, 3 ft.

**CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)**

(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings, July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12 in. apart.

**C. ELEGANS:**

The commonly grown species, has smooth reddish stems and grows under favorable conditions as high as 3 ft., and more under glass. Many new varieties are being introduced both double and single, hardy annuals.

—Enchanteress. CLAR-3. Pkt. 20c  
Double salmon-pink, large pretty flowers.

—Firebrand. CLAR-4. Pkt. 20c  
A brilliant copper-scarlet variety.

—Gloriosa. CLAR-5. Pkt. 20c  
A distinct break in color, a bright crimson.

—Illumination. CLAR-6. Pkt. 20c  
An outstanding variety, flowers orange mingled with rose.

—Mrs. Langtry. CLAR-7. Pkt. 20c  
Very popular variety.

—Orange King. CLAR-8. Pkt. 20c  
Bright orange-scarlet, brighter than Vesuvius.

—Purple Prince. CLAR-9. Pkt. 20c  
Fine rich purple flowers, very double, EXTRA.

—Rosy Morn. CLAR-10. Pkt. 20c  
—Salmon Queen. CLAR-11. Pkt. 20c  
A very pretty double salmon-rose variety.

—Scarlet Queen. CLAR-12. Pkt. 20c  
Most brilliant double variety, either for beds or for cutting.

—Double Mixed. CLAR-1. Pkt. 10c  
—elegans, Doubt! Finest Mixed. R-13x. Pkt. 15c

—pulchella. CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c  
Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender leaves. This is a white variety.

COIX (KOH-iks)

A genus of tall broad leaved grasses.

—lachryma-jobi. COIX-1. Pkt. 15c  
(Job's Tears). Altho a perennial it is generally grown as an annual, not standing northern winters. Plant seed in early to mid-May in open ground. They grow 4-5 ft. tall; the seeds hang in clusters. If cut before seed is too ripe the grass makes fine dried ornamental grass; the seeds also can be used as beads.

COLEOPHYLLA (see-LOJ-i-nee)

Tropical epiphytic orchids with long racemes of white or greenish-yellow flowers; native of the tropics, grown under glass in the U.S. in moderately warm atmosphere, doing best in hanging baskets; soil mixture of osmunda and sphagnum.

—barbata. COEL-1. Pkt. \$1.00  
Flowers 6-10 in., opening at one, white with brown lip fringed with green.

COLOPHYLUM (koh-LOF-uh-lum)

Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron. Not related to the true Crocus tho' the flowers look alike. They form corms, are hardy and when established flower for years, blooming in the fall. Not hard from seeds.

—doerfleri. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c  
—giganteum. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c  
Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

COLCHICUM (KOL-ki-kum)

Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron. Not related to the true Crocus tho' the flowers look alike. They form corms, are hardy and when established flower for years, blooming in the fall. Not hard from seeds.

—doerfleri. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c  
—giganteum. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c  
Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

COLEUS (KOH-lee-us)

Tender annuals grown only for their beautiful foliage effect, growing them from seeds is fascinating as the seedlings vary greatly in foliage design. Used for bedding and edging as well as pot plants. Sow seeds in flats indoors and transplant out when weather becomes warm; for best color grow in sun.

—Avalon Strain. COLE-1. Pkt. 20c  
The coloring more varied and brilliant markings of salmon, apricot, bright pink, rose, cream, carmine, bronze, purple and copper.

—Glory of Vichy. COLE-2. Pkt. 20c  
Large leaves with lovely color blend in apricot and copper shades.

—Brocade Strain. COLE-5. Pkt. 25c  
Leaves particularly large, colors rich and dark like old brocade; velvety effect.

—German Hybrids. COLE-8. Pkt. 25c  
The best German strain obtainable; very choice strain.

—Pyrenean Giant. COLE-3. Pkt. 20c  
Large robust plants, excellent for bedding, in lovely colors.

—Striped Empel. COLE-4. Pkt. 20c  
Vigorous grower, leaves striped with green, white, yellow and brown.

—Rainbow Mixture. COLE-6X. Pkt. 20c:  
Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.

—Prize Strain Mixed. COLE-7. Pkt. 50c  
An English grown strain, large leaves in dark apricot; rose and copper shades. HHP\*, 3 ft.

—spinosus rosea. CLEM-6. Pkt. 40c  
Rampant climber, a proportion coming white from seed, HP.

—Clematis Blend. CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c  
So many have asked for a mixed packet of these pretty climbing plants that we have combined all those listed above, with others not listed, so that you can grow them all for observation. They will make a beautiful sight on a long fence and the muted plants can be easily identified.

—sibirica alba. CLEM-5. Pkt. 35c  
A low climber with large 4-petaled bell-like flowers of white, very early in Spring; will climb over dwarf shrubs or can be allowed to trail over ledges in the rock garden, 6 ft., HP.

—spronieri rosea. CLEM-6. Pkt. 40c  
Rampant climber, a proportion coming white from seed, HP.

—Clematis Blend. CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c  
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—Clematis Blend. CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c  
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—Clematis Blend. CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c  
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that may be in too small a quantity to list; a gem of a collection for those wanting the different species of *Crocus*.

—*tomasinianus*. CROC-2. Pkt. 50c  
Bulb, 4", for RG, white and mauve, Jan-Feb., naturalizes itself rapidly.

### CROTALARIA

#### (kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)

(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Best grown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.

—*alata*. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c  
Mottled bronzy leaves and rose-pink flowers followed by brilliant red "May Apples". From the Himalayas, but fully hardy in the N. and happy in light shade. For a choice spot in the woodland or shaded rock garden, 1 ft. HP.

—*reflexa*. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c  
(Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spike-spikes of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

### CRUCIANELLA

#### (kroo-shan-EL-ah)

(Crosswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.

—*stylosa*. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c  
Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual; prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small deep pink flowers.

### CRYPTANTHE (kip-TAN-the)

(Cryptantha). Slender plants of the Forget-me-not Family, annual and perennial, with racemes of yellow or white Forget-me-not flowers; not common in American gardens. They are suitable for sandy, sunny exposures in the rock garden.

—*sheldoni*. CRYP-1. Pkt. 30c  
This comes to us from India and we are sorry not to have any exact description, but it is recommended.

### CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)

Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

—*butterfly Hybrids*. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c  
At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2 ft.

—*lanceolata*. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c  
Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson, a very attractive annual.

—*minicota Vermilion*. CUP-3. Pkt. 15c  
Mexican species with brilliant vermillion flowers, 1 ft., HHP.

### CURCULIGO (kur-KEU-li-goh)

Tropical plants of the Amaryllis Family. Palm-like dwarf plants and very useful plants in the warm greenhouse, standing dense shade; thrive in mixture of fibrous loam, old cow manure and sand.

—*capitulata*. CURC-1. Pkt. 50c  
Formerly *C. recurvata*. Dark green leaves 3 ft. long; the most popular species and makes fine pot plants, of palm-like appearance.

### CYANANTHUS

Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family, having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil in half shade, in the East. Fleshy rooted, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best left in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

—*lobatus*. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c  
One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 6 in. nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves

### CYCLAMEN (SIK-lah-men)

The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is *C. persicum*. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.

—*europaeum*. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c  
Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.

—*neapolitanum album*. CYCL-2. Pkt. 50c  
Red-purple and white, autumn flowering and a good hardy species, HP, 4 inches.

*C. persicum giganteum*:

These are the greenhouse Cyclamen. The strains and varieties we offer are the very best and most reliable.

—*White Wonder*. CYCL-5. Pkt. 50c  
The largest and most free flowering white variety yet produced.

### CYNOGLOSSUM

#### (sin-oh-GLOS-um)

(Hound's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and biennials.

—*amabile*, Pink. CYNO-1. Pkt. 10c  
(Chinese For-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2 ft.

—*Dwarf Firmament*. CYNO-2. Pkt. 10c  
Dwarf compact blue variety, 15 in. tall.

—*curcumoides*. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c  
Hairy leaved, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue 'Forget-me-nots' in clusters; perennial.

—*linifolium*. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c  
Upright sprays of white 'Forget-me-nots' like little pearl buttons; an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus' Navelwort.

—*nervosum*. CYNO-6. Pkt. 50c  
Good border plant; arching stems bearing a profusion of pure blue 'Forget-me-nots' in early summer; easy and long-lived; somewhat similar to Anchusa, but more refined. HP, 2 ft.

### CYPHOMANDRA

#### (cypho-MANDRA)

CYPH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Gooseberry tomato from Columbia.

### CYPRIPEDIUM

#### (sip-ri-PEE-di-um)

The Lady Slipper Orchid, including some of our loveliest wild orchids, as well as very beautiful greenhouse species. The latter are among the most easily grown of all orchids and are particularly suited to culture by the amateur. As with all orchids, careful attention must be given to the young seedlings, but once started their demands are less exacting. See Orchids.

—*cordigerum*.

CYPR-5. Pkt. 50c

—*insigne*.

CYPR-1. Pkt. 75c

One of the finest of the greenhouse sorts, with brown to clear yellow flowers; very free blooming.

—*insigne x Fairreum*.

CYPR-2. Pkt. 75c

A hybrid between the two species, the latter from Assam which has rather small flowers with purple veined white sepals and green lip, flushed red and veined purple. Interesting variations may be expected among the seedlings. Greenhouse culture.

—*villosum*.

CYPR-3. Pkt. 75c

Very glossy brown flowers, purple at base, edged with white; greenhouse culture.

—*giganteum*.

CYPR-4. Pkt. 75c

CORNUS (KAUR-nis)

Dogwood. Ornamental shrubs and small trees found in temperate regions, mostly deciduous and are very ornamental. The foliage is handsome and in some species very colorful in the fall. They all have very pretty flowers. Thrives in most any soil, either in shade or open situations. It is best to sow seeds in the fall, altho success may be had on early spring planting.

Bunchberry. Grows 6-in. tall, a good ground cover for partly shaded areas. White flowers, June-July.

### CUCUMIS (KEU-keu-mis)

A genus of tender vine-like plants of which the cucumber and the melon are commonly grown in the vegetable garden; however, those listed here are grown as ornamental plants, usually for their ornamental fruits. None of them will stand frost and they can be started indoors, usually in berry boxes, the same as you would start melons for the garden.

—*dudaim, var. orodatissimum*.

CUCU-1. Pkt. 20c

The Dudaim Melon. Grown for its marble, highly fragrant fruits. This variety especially fragrant.

### CYTISUS (SIT-i-sus)

Broom. Attractive shrubs belonging to the Fabaceae family. Some are hardy in N; require full sun exposure and wind, preferring poor soil and perfect drainage.

—*decumbens*.

CYTS-2. Pkt. 50c

(*C. humifusus*). Genista prostrata. Prostrate to 8", flowers yellow in May-June, native of S. Europe.

—*Porlock*.

CYTS-1. Pkt. 50c

Hybrid of *C. fragrans* x *C. monspessulanus*; golden flowers and very fragrant; large shrub in mild climates, standing up to 10 degrees of frost.

DABOECIA (da-boh-EE-si-ah)

In a cool cellar or cold frame, where germination takes place in the spring of the second year, sometimes the third. The seed should be rubbed free of the pulp. This may sound difficult but if placed in a corner of the cold frame, the pot plunged to its top and covered with glass, it is easy.

—*polifolia alba*.

DAB-1. Pkt. 50c

The Connemara Heath. This is a white form, HSh, 2 ft.

—*hybrida azorica x polifolia*.

DAB-2. Pkt. \$1.00

This is a fine hybrid of Mr. Porter's, offered here for the first time; it is the longest blooming Heather and in one mild season was actually in flower in late Dec. 6-12" tall, pink to deep rose, May-Sept.

—*purpurea*.

DAB-3. Pkt. 50c

1-2 ft., June-Sept., lavender.

DAHLBORG DAISY, see Thymophylla.

### DAHLIA (DAL-yah)

Growing Dahlias from seed is interesting and fascinating, the surprise of new colors and forms makes it a very popular flower grown from seeds. If seed is planted early indoors, flowers can even be had the first summer, and in most cases even from seed planted outdoors the middle of May. Set plants in the garden when all chance of frost is past, about 2-3 ft. apart. The strains we offer are of the highest variety. Both American and European seed is now offered. Of course, the tubers should be lifted early in the fall and stored indoors till spring.

—*purpurea*.

DAB-3. Pkt. 50c

This is a fine hybrid of Mr. Porter's, offered here for the first time; it is the longest blooming Heather and in one mild season was actually in flower in late Dec. 6-12" tall, pink to deep rose, May-Sept.

—*alpinia*.

DAB-1. Pkt. 50c

White flowers, red berries, 2 ft. high, deciduous, flowers fragrant and in terminal clusters, May-June.

—*mignon*.

DAB-8. Pkt. 25c

Very large single flowers in bright colors, 1½ ft.

—*Paeony-flowered*.

DAHL-9. Pkt. 25c

Double and semi-double flowers in long, tapering spikes. Very vigorous, free growing habit.

—*Coltress Yellow*.

DAHL-6. Pkt. 25c

An indispensable strain for bedding, single yellow flowers, 1½ ft.

—*Dwarf Hybrids*.

DAHL-4. Pkt. 25c

Greatly improved Unwin type; we believe this to be the best strain of Dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than 3-in. and on 12-in. stems, profusely borne the first year. Some lovely new colors are: shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terra cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender, pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, white, etc.

—*Giant Flowering*.

DAHL-3. Pkt. 15c

Giant flowers, the seed saved from an exhibition collection.

—*Mignon*.

DAHL-8. Pkt. 25c

Very large single flowers in bright colors, 1½ ft.

—*Paeony-flowered*.

DAHL-9. Pkt. 25c

Double and semi-double flowers in long, tapering spikes. Very vigorous, free growing habit.

—*Single Varieties Mixed*.

DAHL-11. Pkt. 25c

Seed saved from the best selected single varieties.

—*Mixed Dahlias*.

DAHL-12x. Pkt. 25c

Contains a large collection of all types of Dahlias and will be especially valuable for those wanting different kinds; start seed indoors in Feb. or March for early seasons and in many cases flowers the first season.

—*black*.

DATU-6. Pkt. 30c

—*frutescens*.

DATU-1. Pkt. 10c

(Angel's Trumpet). Double Mixed.

—*Metel*.

DATU-2. Pkt. 10c

(Also known as *D. cornucopiae*). Annual

### DELPHINIUM

**DIERAMA (dy-e-RAY-moh)**

Bulbous plants of S. Africa belonging to the Iris Family. Grown outdoors in mild climates or in cool greenhouses. Like all S. African bulbs they do best on the west coast. The seed can be started in flats and hardened in the cold frame until large enough to put in outdoor beds.

—pendula. DIER-2. Pkt. 25c  
Narrow leaves, like flowers on 4 ft. stems.

—Hybrids. DIER-3. Pkt. 20c  
—pulcherrimum. DIER-1. Pkt. 25c  
Reddish purple flowers, tall and slender habit, HP, 4 ft.

**DIMORPHOTHECA**

## (dy-mor-fo-THEE-kah)

(African Daisy). Hardy annuals 1-2 ft. for sunny locations, blooming from early summer till frost; daisy-like flowers in ray and disc types, excellent for low beds and in rockery, especially for late color in the fall. In Cal. and Fla. and other mild states it is planted in the fall for winter flowers.

—curviflora, Orange Improved. DIM-1. Pkt. 10c  
Deep pure orange-gold, 1 ft.

—Golden West. DIM-7. Pkt. 20c  
(Fairy Bells). A genus of pretty perennials.

—hybrids. DIM-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c  
Containing all colors, pure white to red and bluish, including lemon, sulphur and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon rose, 1 ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c;  
1/4 oz. 70c  
Containing all varieties of this species.

—calendulacea, Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c  
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1/2 ft.

—berberidifolia. DIM-8. Pkt. 25c  
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c  
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c  
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c  
**DISPORUM (dy-SPOH-rum)**

Fairy Bells. Genus of liliaceous perennials of Lily Family with drooping white or yellowish flowers found in woods. The flowers are followed by attractive red or yellow berries. Very lovely in the wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

—oregumum. DISP-1. Pkt. 20c  
Creamy white flowers, 2-ft. tall.

**DODECATHEON**

## (doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Shooting Star, American Cowslip. Small American perennial plants of Primrose Family, basal leaves and nodding Cyclamen-like flowers in rounded clusters. Flowers are white, rose or purple with reflexed petals. They grow naturally in half shaded woodland or rather damp mountain meadows, thus should be given moist, rich soil in partial shade in rock or wild garden or naturalizing, all with good drainage.

—hendersonii. DODE-3. Pkt. 50c  
One of the finest of all the species with large heads of pale lavender to crimson flowers; easily grown in the less arid parts of the rock garden, sun or part shade; heavy to light woodland soils, 4-6' tall, HP.

—radicatum. DODE-2. Pkt. 25c  
Native of Mont. smooth light green leaves, pink or rose-red flowers on stout stem, 2-ft. tall, May-June, a fine one for a cool wet place in the garden; blooms at 6-in.

**DOLICHOS (DOL-i-kos)**

Rapid annual climbers, 10-ft. or more with Wisteria-like flowers of red or white followed by attractive pods; do not transplant, HHA.

—Chinese. DOLC-1. Pkt. 10c  
A new type.

—lablab. DOLC-2. Pkt. 15c  
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.

—ligosorus. DOLC-3. Pkt. 15c  
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, rose-purple or white flowers, useful trellis vine. In the South it is evergreen, in the North start in pots.

—Soudan. French Purple. DOLC-4. Pkt. 15c  
Dark leaved vine with purple flowers.

—Mixed Doliches. DOLC-5X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c

**DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-i-ah)**

Small alpine plants of Primrose Family and differing from Primulas and Androsace mainly in having branching growth. Flowers yellow or rose, solitary and in somewhat rounded clusters, suitable for rock garden. Plant in pockets of well drained soil which must not be allowed to entirely dry out.

—leavigata. DOUG-4. Pkt. 50c

—montana. DOUG-1. Pkt. 35c  
Moss Pink. Native of Mont. difficult unless suited to soil, but there hardy is anything better if it does well, prefers screes soil or wall, 2-in. tall, April, pink flowers.

Compact cushions covered in early spring by abundant bright rose-pink flowers on one inch stems; hardy perennial.

—vituliana. DOUG-2. Pkt. 25c  
A choice and easy RG plant, the only European species; perfectly flat mats of tiny rosettes of grey leaves, covered in early spring with relatively large golden flowers; likes sun and gritty soil, HP, 1".

**DRABA (DRAY-bah)**

Small tufted hardy annuals and perennials, useful in the R.G. and having a need habit. Flowers early, best in porous soil and sun.

—azoides. DRAB-5. Pkt. 50c  
An easy rock garden species; deep green rosettes 1" or more across; yellow flowers, HP, 3".

—paysonii. (saximontana). DRAB-3. Pkt. 50c  
A minute western species for crevices in sun, or for planting among the choicest small rock plants; compact grey rosettes 1/2" across in small mats; yellow mustard flowers, HP, 2".

—polytricha. DRAB-4. Pkt. 50c  
Recently introduced and still very rare, for stony soil in the sunny RG; elegant soft wavy rosettes and unusually large yellow flowers, HP, 2".

**DRACAENA (dra-SEE-nah)**

Ornamental plants with brilliant and often variegated foliage belonging to the Lily Family. They are tropical plants and ordinarily grown in greenhouses. D. cordyline is the most common and sold as Dracaena. Grow in rich soil, plenty of heat and moisture to promote a quick growth. Good light is required during winter for bright colors. Dracaena seed requires several months or nearly a year to germinate and should have warm house treatment.

—Indian species. DRAC-2. Pkt. 50c

Hardy tropical foliage plant with colored foliage and very useful as a decorative pot plant; requires warm house treatment.

—indivisa. DRAC-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 85c  
(Properly Cordyline indivisa). The hardiest of the group, sword-like green leaves, 2-3 ft. tall, used much as centers for baskets, window boxes, etc.

**DRACOCEPHALUM**

## (dray-koh-SEF-ah-lum)

(Dragonhead). Hardy annuals and perennials with blue, purple or white flowers borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves or in spikes. They make pretty groups in moist shady places in the border. Easily grown from seeds. If in an exposed position the flowers are fleeting.

—moldavicum. DRPH-1. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy annual, a charming variety with blue and white flowers in long leafy racemes; do not plant in a hot exposed position, 1 ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c;  
1/4 oz. 70c

Containing all varieties of this species.

—calendulacea, Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c  
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1/2 ft.

—berberidifolia. DIM-8. Pkt. 25c  
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c  
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c  
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

**DRACUNCULUS**

## (dra-KUN-keu-lus)

Tuberous plants of Arum family native of Med. regions. They are grown more in GH as a curiosity; tender and grown outdoors only in mild climates.

—vulgaris. DRAK-1. Pkt. 50c  
Interesting leaves divided into 10 or more segments from a bow-shaped base and a large purple spathe; grown as a GH plant or outdoors in mild climates. They attract considerable attention when in flower, as a curiosity; the odor of the flower is offensive if kept indoors.

**DRYMOCALLIS (dri-mo-CAL-lis)**

Western plants very close to Potentilla and looking exactly like them except to the botanist. They have deeply gashed leaves and sprays of yellow or white strawberry-like blossoms. They are interesting plants for the rock or wild garden but not showy enough for the herbaceous border; easily grown from early planted seeds.

—glutinosa. DRYM-1. Pkt. 25c  
One of the taller species for the back of the rock garden or for a sunny spot in the wild garden; flowers yellow, about 3/4 inch across in broad branching sprays; leaves are quite attractive, HP, 2 ft.

**DUCESNEA**

## (doh-DEE-snee-ah)

—indica. DUCH-1. Pkt. 50c  
A nice Rosaceae with strawberry-like foliage, yellow or white flowers and decorative strawberry-like fruits; from Columbia.

**DYCKIA (DIK-e-ah)**

Succulents resembling small Century Plants but flowering regularly instead of once in a lifetime; need same window or greenhouse culture as the Century Plant in the N. but outside in S.

—sulphurea. DYCK-1. Pkt. 25c  
Leaves edged with spines; showy yellow flowers in spikes.

**ECHEVERIA (ek-e-VEE-ri-ah)**

Succulent having leaves in rosettes and small flowers usually in spikes. Grown indoors in pots and sometimes bedded out in summer. Require a light, sandy soil, excellent drainage. Handle like succulents.

—giorgii. ECHV-1. Pkt. 50c  
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.

**ECHINACEA**

## (ek-i-NAY-he-ah)

Native perennials closely related to Rudbeckia of bushy growth and daisy-like flower-heads often 6" across; fine for cut flowers or for bold effect in border, blooming 2 months or more. Thrive in rich sandy loams in dry places; sow seeds early for flowers following year.

—angustifolia. ECHI-1. Pkt. 50c  
Showy plant for dry border; large heads varying from rose to purple, HP, 3 ft.

**ECHINOPS (e-KY-nops)**

(Globe Thistle). Thistle-like perennial and biennials with flowers in round heads. They are very decorative in the border and easily grown from seed.

—niveus. ECHN-2. Pkt. 25c  
Large heads of white flowers and silvery foliage, HP, 5 ft.

Free flowering annual, white flowers with blue zone, HHA, 9 inches.

—ruthenicus. ECHN-3. Pkt. 25c  
Similar to E. ritro but less robust, a very fine blue, HP, 5 ft.

—ritro. ECHN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Small globe thistle with finely cut white downy leaves and steel blue flowers, blooming all summer, perennial, 2 ft.

**ECHIUM (EK-i-um)**

(Vipers Bugloss). Annual, biennial and perennial plants of Borage Family. Purple, rose or white flowers in coiled racemes or shown spikes. Thrive in poor soil in open sunny locations, producing only leaves if too rich. Some of the species are very popular in Cal.

—vulgare. Blue Bedder. ECHM-2. Pkt. 25c  
A new compact variety with deep bright blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-i-ah)**

Small alpine plants of Primrose Family and differing from Primulas and Androsace mainly in having branching growth.

Flowers yellow or rose, solitary and in somewhat rounded clusters, suitable for rock garden. Plant in pockets of well drained soil which must not be allowed to entirely dry out.

—leavigata. DOUG-4. Pkt. 50c

—montana. DOUG-1. Pkt. 35c  
Moss Pink. Native of Mont. difficult unless suited to soil, but there hardy is anything better if it does well, prefers screes soil or wall, 2-in. tall, April, pink flowers.

Compact cushions covered in early spring by abundant bright rose-pink flowers on one inch stems; hardy perennial.

—vituliana. DOUG-2. Pkt. 25c  
A choice and easy RG plant, the only European species; perfectly flat mats of tiny rosettes of grey leaves, covered in early spring with relatively large golden flowers; likes sun and gritty soil, HP, 1".

**DRABA (DRAY-bah)**

Small tufted hardy annuals and perennials, useful in the R.G. and having a need habit. Flowers early, best in porous soil and sun.

—azoides. DRAB-5. Pkt. 50c  
An easy rock garden species; deep green rosettes 1" or more across; yellow flowers, HP, 3".

—paysonii. (saximontana). DRAB-3. Pkt. 50c  
A minute western species for crevices in sun, or for planting among the choicest small rock plants; compact grey rosettes 1/2" across in small mats; yellow mustard flowers, HP, 2".

—polytricha. DRAB-4. Pkt. 50c  
Recently introduced and still very rare, for stony soil in the sunny RG; elegant soft wavy rosettes and unusually large yellow flowers, HP, 2".

**DRACAENA (dra-SEE-nah)**

Bulbous plants of S. Africa belonging to the Iris Family. Grown outdoors in mild climates or in cool greenhouses. Like all S. African bulbs they do best on the west coast. The seed can be started in flats and hardened in the cold frame until large enough to put in outdoor beds.

—pendula. DIER-2. Pkt. 25c  
Narrow leaves, like flowers on 4 ft. stems.

—Hybrids. DIER-3. Pkt. 20c  
—pulcherrimum. DIER-1. Pkt. 25c  
reddish purple flowers, tall and slender habit, HP, 4 ft.

**DRACOCHEPHALUM**

## (dray-koh-SEF-ah-lum)

(Dragonhead). Hardy annuals and perennials with blue, purple or white flowers borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves or in spikes. They make pretty groups in moist shady places in the border. Easily grown from seeds. If in an exposed position the flowers are fleeting.

—moldavicum. DRPH-1. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy annual, a charming variety with blue and white flowers in long leafy racemes; do not plant in a hot exposed position, 1 ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c;  
1/4 oz. 70c

Containing all varieties of this species.

—calendulacea, Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c  
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1/2 ft.

—berberidifolia. DIM-8. Pkt. 25c  
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c  
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c  
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2

**EMILIA (e-MIL-i-ah)**

(Tassel-flower, Flora's Paintbrush). Annual and perennial plants of low, neat habit native of the tropics. The slender stems are tipped by small, rayless, many-colored flower heads surrounded by soft, white bristles resembling tiny paint brushes. Grow in sunny places, July-frost. Treat as half hardy annuals. Formerly listed as *Cacalia*.

—*sagittata lutea*. EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c Popular annual garden species, to 1½ ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—*coccinea*. EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c Same but with red flowers.

—*Mixed*. EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in paint of vivid red, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1½ ft.

**ENKIANTHUS (en-ki-AN-thus)**

Hardy deciduous shrubs of the Heath Family, native of Asia. Attractive, upright growth with whorled branches; long slender clusters of nodding flowers in spring, showy and suggest the common name, Necklace-bush. Thrive in moist shade loam with peat or leaf mold; easily grown from seed.

—*himalicus*. ENKL-1. Pkt. 25c Shrub or small tree useful either as a specimen or with other shrubs; bright red young shoots and racemes of red and yellow bells; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn; fairly hardy. HS, 20 ft.

—*campanulatus*. ENKL-2. Pkt. 50c Tall shrub with pendulous bell-shaped flowers, yellowish veined with red of unusual appearance; most brilliantly colored shrub in fall.

**EPIDENDRUM (ep-i-DEN-drum)**

Epiphytic Orchid from tropical Am. Same culture as Cattleya.

—*Columbianum*. EPID-1. Pkt. \$1.00

**EPIGAEA (ep-i-JEE-ah)**

Spring blooming Trailing Arbutus, attractive, native to U.S. The best method to get it established is from seed, requiring rich acid, peaty soil and in shade. It is associated with Hemlocks. Likes a moist place.

—*asiatica*. EPIG-1. Pkt. 50c A very rare species from Japan, said to be much easier to grow than the native one, and with larger flowers. HP, 2'.

**EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)**

Willow-herbs. A large genus of plants and sub-shrubs of the temperate regions and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white, pink or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—*amplectans*. EPIL-2. Pkt. 40c

—*augustifolium*. EPIL-1. Pkt. 25c Fireweed. Native to the northern section of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5 ft. tall, June.

—*rigidum*. EPIL-3. Pkt. 90c A very rare and hard to find rock garden perennial, a most beautiful alpine with large 1 inch vivid rose-pink flowers, and growing in mats 4" high; found in rock crevices.

**ERANTHIS (e-RAN-this)**

Winter Aconite. Small, tuberous-rooted hardy perennials of Buttercup family; bright buttercup-like blooms and whorls of shiny leaves in early spring with the Snowdrops; half shade, leafy soil, HP.

—*hyemalis*. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.

**EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)**

(Desert Candle, Foxtail-lily, Giant Asphodel). The hardiest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 8 ft. and clothed for half its length in close-set starry blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and as florist flower. A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—*Fine Mixed*. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c

—*himalicus*. EREM-2. Pkt. 35c Very hardy pure white variety with very long spikes, HP, 5 ft.

—*hybridus*. EREM-3. Pkt. 60c Wallace's famous strain of English grown Eremurus, HP, 6 ft.

—*robustus*. EREM-4. Pkt. 50c A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—*Elwesianus*. EREM-5. Pkt. 50c A splendid new form of E. robustus, larger in all parts, HP, 10 ft.

**ERICA (ER-i-cah)**

One of the Heathers, evergreen shrubs very attractive for mild sections, needle-like leaves, requires little free soil, some are hardy in the N. with some protection. They also make beautiful pot plants, using fibrous peat and coarse sand.

—*australis*. ERIC-14. Pkt. 50c A Spanish species, not too hardy; rosy purple bells in spring, in long sprays. HHS, 3-8 ft.

—*cineraria alba*. ERIC-6. Pkt. 50c June-Aug., white flowers, 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*cineraria atrosanguinea*. ERIC-5. Pkt. 50c Blood-red flowers, July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*alba*. ERIC-12. Pkt. 50c Pure white variety, flowering Feb.-April, 4-6".

—*Springwood White*. ERIC-9. Pkt. 50c Has long sprig, Jan.-March, 6-9" tall.

—*vivillii*. ERIC-8. Pkt. 50c Lavender-red flowers, Feb.-March, 6-9" tall.

—*Mixed*. ERIC-11. Pkt. 50c Pink to red, 6-12", Dec.-March.

—*praecox rubra*. ERIC-10. Pkt. 50c Pretty deep red, Nov.-Jan., 4-6" tall.

—*stricta*. ERIC-13. Pkt. 50c Pink flowers, June-Oct., 6-12" tall.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-2. Pkt. 50c A tall form with white flowers from the

well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall, Feb.-April.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-3. Pkt. 50c A dwarf form from the Porter collection, 6-12" tall, white flowers blooming in Feb.-April.

—*mediterranea W. T. Rackliff*. ERIC-1. Pkt. 50c This is a large white flowered type, flowering in Jan.-March, 1-1½ ft. They do very well in the South.

—*umbellata*. ERIC-15. Pkt. 50c

—*veitchii*. ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c (Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

**ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)**

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—*angustifolium*. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c Narrow leaved Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP, 20 ft.

—*corallodendron*. ERTH-3. Pkt. 75c A pretty shrub or small tree from Colombia, So. America, having beautiful scarlet flowers.

—*Indica*. FRTH-2. Pkt. 25c A tall tree for subtropical plantings, with dense short racemes of scarlet flowers.

—*ERYTHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)*

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South, they are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

—*arborescens*. ERTH-1. Pkt. 25c A small tree for southern gardens, with scarlet flowers in racemes, 8' long, 20 ft.

—*speciosus hybridus gr. fl.* ERIG-9. Pkt. 25c

Very pretty, HP.

—*compositus*. ERIG-4. Pkt. 25c Has feather gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

—*cinnincus*. ERIG-3. Pkt. 20c Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue, 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—*coulteri*. ERIG-2. Pkt. 20c Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

—*multiradiatus roseus*. ERIG-10. Pkt. 25c Rose color, fine for cut flower, HP. Flowers many rayed.

—*glabellus*. ERIG-5. Pkt. 25c Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine

**ERINUS (e-RY-nus)**

Hardy European mountain perennial commonly grown in dry rock wall or crevices in the rock garden, blooming in April, flowers small red-purple and rising 3-4 inches above the matted foliage; excellent rock plant and for pots, HP, 6 inches.

—*alpinus*. ERIN-1. Pkt. 25c Mauve clusters, for the scree RG, 4" tall.

**ERIOGONUM (er-i-o-GOH-num)**

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the western U.S. Require well drained peaty soil and sunny locations; grown in the rock garden.

—*flavum piperi*. EGON-5. Pkt. 25c Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

—*microthecum*. EGON-4. Pkt. 25c Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in scree soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—*nudum*. EGON-6. Pkt. 35c Grows on hot dry rocks or poor gravelly soils; one of the easiest species, very handsome and showy, yellow heads on 12" stems, a good companion for Limonium (Statice), HP.

—*pyrolaeifolium*. EGON-2. Pkt. 25c Dwarf, heads of white to red flowers on short stems; dry sunny location in R.G., 4 in., HP.

—*ovalifolium*. EGON-3. Pkt. 25c A lovely R.G. species with silver leaves in a dense mound and almost stemless bell-shaped flower heads, white turning to pink and rarely rich red; sun, dry soil, 3-6 in., HP.

—*subcalpinum*. EGON-1. Pkt. 25c Native of Mont., largest yellowish white flowers turning rose with age, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

—*Blend of species*. EGON-7x. Pkt. 25c

—*ERIOPHYLLUM (er-i-oh-FIL-um)*

Anual and perennial herbs and sub-herbs native to Western N. Am., of Daisy Family. Widely grown in dry places.

—*intergrifolium*. ERIO-2. Pkt. 25c Small Oregon Sunshine. Worth its weight in gold when happy golden flowers, 6-12-in. tall, May-Aug.

—*lanatum*. ERIO-1. Pkt. 25c Oregon Sunshine. Native of Mont. and very good, gray-white foliage like the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived but reseeds itself. Golden flowers, 12-18-in. tall, May-Aug.

—*lanceolatum*. ERIO-7. Pkt. 50c Alpine Oregon Sunshine. Grows on hot rocks in crevices; dense wooly foliage, profuse blooms of yellow flowers; a real gem for the rock garden, 2-4" high, HP.

—*Mixed*. ERIO-6X. Pkt. 15c

—*ERODIUM (e-ROH-di-um)*

A genus of the Geranium Family of annual and perennial species; they require a gritty loam soil with lime in it and a sunny position in the border or rock garden. They have a long blooming season.

—*pelargoniflorum*. EROD-3. Pkt. 25c Flowers spotted; leaves large and rounded, HP, 6 inches.

—*alpinum superbum*. ERYN-2. Pkt. 20c Light blue, June-July, germinate cool, in light.

—*giganteum*. ERYN-1. Pkt. 20c (Silver-thistle). HP, 3-ft. tall.

—*oliverianum*. ERYN-3. Pkt. 25c Spiny foliage; flowers, bracts and stems blue, the flowers 1½ inches long, surrounded by the very narrow stiff bracts, HP, 2-2½ ft.

—*planum*. ERYN-4. Pkt. 25c Sky-blue thistle, ornamental, HP.

—*ERYSIMUM (e-RIS-i-mum)*

Closely resembling Wallflower, commonly known as Blister-cress, having white, yellow or lilac flowers, the smaller species being excellent rock garden and edging subjects for sunny positions, sow the annuals where they are to remain. Easily cultivated.

—*alpinum*. ERYS-1. Pkt. 20c (Siberian Wallflower). Sometimes listed under Cheiranthus. Dwarf compact deep orange reseeded, HA, 1-ft.

—*mediterranea*. ERYS-2. Pkt. 50c A tall form with white flowers from the

well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall, Feb.-April.

—*nanum compacta*. ERYS-5. Pkt. 20c Saffron-yellow colored flowers on compact dwarf plants making them a very desirable dwarf variety.

—*Golden Bedder*. ERYS-3. Pkt. 15c A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft.

—*Elatum*. ERYS-4. Pkt. 25c Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers, 12-18-in. tall, April-June.

—*linifolius*. ERYS-6. Pkt. 25c Lilac, annual.

—*peroskianum*. ERYS-2. Pkt. 15c (Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

—*ERYTHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)*

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South, they are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

—*arborescens*. ERTH-1. Pkt. 25c A small tree for southern gardens, with scarlet flowers in racemes, 8' long, 20 ft.

—*speciosus hybridus gr. fl.* ERIG-9. Pkt. 25c

Very pretty, HP.

—*veitchii*. ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c (Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

—*ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)*

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily cultivated from seed.

—*angustifolium*. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c Narrow leaved Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP, 20 ft.

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**GAULTHERIA**

## (gawl-THEE-ri-ah)

Evergreen woody plants of the Heath Family having rather small white, blue, red or black flowers. Most species are quite dwarf, some even prostrate, and are suited to the rock garden or the front of evergreen plantings; all are very desirable and very popular with collectors of ericaceous plants. The native Winter-green is *G. procumbens*. Give the same treatment as Heaths and Rhododendrons, sandy peaty soil with plenty of moisture, best in light shade. Most species are not fully hardy in the North and must have protection.

—hookeri. **GAUL-1.** Pkt. 50c

A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

—trichophylla. **GAUL-2.** Pkt. 40c

Flowers bell-shaped,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " across with lobes in rosy red, calyx 5-lobed.

—Shallon. **GAUL-3.** Pkt. 50c

**GAURA (GAU-rah)**

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—lindheimeri. **GAUR-1.** Pkt. 15c

Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

**GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)**

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer; they have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, thru orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

—longiscpa. **GAZ-2.** Pkt. 50c

Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots about the center; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

**GEISSORHIZA**

—furva. **GEIS-1.** Pkt. 50c

—secundus. **GEIS-2.** Pkt. 50c

**GENISTA (je-NIS-tah)**

Broom. Deciduous and half evergreen shrubs, closely allied to *Cytisus*, ornamental with showy yellow or white flowers and well suited for dry sandy soils in mild climates, especially on sunny banks; most are not real hardy in the North.

—prostrata. **GNIS-1.** Pkt. 30c

A charming dwarf shrub for RG or sunny bank; makes a dense low mat, with light yellow pea flowers, HS, 3".

—saggitalis. **GNIS-2.** Pkt. 50c

**GENTIANA (JEN-shan)**

All require good drainage and resent hot weather. Best started from seed which should be as fresh as possible, seeds are very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in. Some come from India.

—acaulis. **GENT-11.** Pkt. 35c

Perhaps the most sensational of all RG plants, and in cool climates may be used as edging; small tufts of leaves topped with enormous blue trumpets; likes rich soil in sun or light shade; seedlings flower in 3 years, HP, 4".

—dahurica. **GENT-7.** Pkt. 60c

A rare and distinct species having dark blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—decumbens. **GENT-12.** Pkt. 35c

One of the easier species, for RG; prostrate branches and clusters of purple trumpets, HP.

—farinaria. **GENT-16.** Pkt. 50c

—moorecraftiana. **GENT-2.** Pkt. 25c

Plant with ascending many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—quadridiera. **GENT-4.** Pkt. 25c

Dwarf plant bearing numerous starry blue flowers.

—Rochelli. **GENT-8.** Pkt. 30c

A strong growing species with clusters of blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—septemfida. **GENT-9.** Pkt. 30c

Fine blue flowers on stems up to 10". Set with pairs of leaves at short intervals; blooming in July-Aug. HP.

—sikkimensis. **GENT-10.** Pkt. 50c

One of the easiest species making mats of many shoots up to 6 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch across, blue with white throat.

—stylophora. **GENT-6.** Pkt. 50c

A "all species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw-yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—tanglensis. **GENT-3.** Pkt. 25c

A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

—Mixed Gentian. **GENT-15X.** Pkt. 20c

Contains all the varieties and species listed, as well as others.

**GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)**

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under *Pelargonium*; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch but sometimes as large as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inches. They are excellent for the border and the rockery and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—anemonaeifolium. **GERN-6.** Pkt. 50c

Very handsome foliage, tall, rose-pink flowers for mild climates; 2 ft., HP.

—armatum. **GERN-8.** Pkt. 25c

A fine border plant, robust grower with dark red flowers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., HP.

—collinum. **GERN-4.** Pkt. 50c

A very variable species that in its best forms is almost equal to the incomparable *G. farinaria*. Leaves are small, deeply cut, and borne singly on stalks 3-4 in. long; flowers should be about 1 in. across and may be purple or even crimson; easy in the sunny rock garden and well worth trying.

—nepalense. **GERN-2.** Pkt. 25c

A straggling plant found on banks and bearing small pink flowers.

—pratense. **GERN-7.** Pkt. 15c

Perennial to 3 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " purple flowers.

—album. **GERN-5.** Pkt. 50c

A very hardy form of the wild English Cranesbill, large pure white flowers and a good border plant, 2 ft., HP.

—sanguineum. **GERN-3.** Pkt. 15c

Rounded plant 8 inches tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

—lancastrense. **GERN-9.** Pkt. 40c

Pink Crane's Bill. 6" tall, flat perennial

for RG.

—GAUL-1. Pkt. 50c

A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

—trichophylla. **GAUL-2.** Pkt. 40c

Flowers bell-shaped,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " across with lobes in rosy red, calyx 5-lobed.

—Shallon. **GAUL-3.** Pkt. 50c

GAURA (GAU-rah)

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—lindheimeri. **GAUR-1.** Pkt. 15c

Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)

Tender perennial needing winter protection; the flowers are very popular for cutting and are extensively grown by florists. Start seeds in a warm place such as a sunny window, sowing seeds singly with points up just above the soil; in setting plants cut keep crown just above the surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

—Double. **GERB-3.** Pkt. \$1.00

These should be ordered early, delivery between Feb.-May; seeds from the best double Gerbera collection in the world, 70% coming double. Pkt. contains 20 seeds.

—jamesoni Hybrids. **GERB-1.** Pkt. 25c

About 25 seeds in packet.

—Giant Hybrids. **GERB-2.** Pkt. 35c

Hybrids from India. Should be planted immediately.

GEUM (GEE-um)

Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in the open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

—borissii. **GEUM-11.** Pkt. 40c

Scarlet perennial, 1 ft. tall for RG.

—chiloense. **Fire Ball.** **GEUM-1.** Pkt. 15c

—Gold Ball. **GEUM-2.** Pkt. 15c

—Mrs. Bradshaw. **GEUM-3.** Pkt. 15c

Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

—Lady Stratheden. **GEUM-4.** Pkt. 15c

Double golden yellow flowers, New.

—coccineum. **GEUM-5.** Pkt. 15c

Similar foliage, flowers bright red, 1-in. across.

—Lady Stratheden. **GEUM-4T.** Pkt. 25c

Rich golden yellow flowers, double, HP, 2 ft.

—clotum. **GEUM-8.** Pkt. 40c

A rock garden or border species from the Himalayas with enormous golden, or rarely white, flowers on stems of 6 inches to 2 ft. A woodland plant and best in light shade, HP.

—montanum. **GEUM-6.** Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow flowers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, plants 1-ft. tall.

—urbanum. **GEUM-9.** Pkt. 30c

A rare species from India, 2 ft. high, flowers yellow,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " across.

—Mixed. **GEUM-7X.** Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c

GILIA (JIL-i-ah)

Annual, biennial and perennial plants mostly from W. No. Amer. of Polemonium Family. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, sowing seed where they are to grow.

—achilleaefolia. **GIL-2.** Pkt. 10c

Bushy hardy annual to 2-ft., finely divided leaves and dense clusters of blue or purple flowers.

—aggregate. **GIL-7.** Pkt. 50c

For rock garden and border, bright orange, scarlet or red flowers, sun, best in light gritty poor soils, 8-15". HP.

—capitata. **GIL-3.** Pkt. 10c

(Queen Ann's Thimble). Summer bloom, hairy annual to 2-ft. with dense roundish heads of light blue flowers.

—micrantha. **GIL-5.** Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35c

(Fairy Stars). Pastel shades of tiny single star-like flowers or neat 6-in. plants, hardy annual, excellent for rock gardens, ground covering or cutting for miniature bouquets.

Salmon, pink, copper, yellow and cream.

—sikkimensis. **GENT-10.** Pkt. 50c

One of the easiest species making mats of many shoots up to 6 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch across, blue with white throat.

—stylophora. **GENT-6.** Pkt. 50c

A "all species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw-yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—tanglensis. **GENT-3.** Pkt. 25c

A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

—Mixed Gentian. **GENT-15X.** Pkt. 20c

Contains all the varieties and species listed, as well as others.

GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)

A genus of tender cormous plants native of So. Africa and too common in the U.S. for an extended description. Growing them from seed is of special interest and much pleasure as well. The seed should be sown in rows in flats and placed in a cold frame until they have germinated and made some root growth; or better still, sow the seed in rows in a protected bed, where they can grow till fall, undisturbed. The corms must be dug before freezing weather and stored indoors over the winter.

—unnamed Species. **GLAD-3.** Pkt. \$1.00

An unnamed species from South Rhodesia, pale yellow in color;

—Italian White. SUN-13. Pkt. 25c  
Cucumerifolius selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.

—T&M Strain. SUN-14T. Pkt. 25c  
This is an English grown strain of these fine hybrids, a striking strain in yellow flowers with broad zones of red, HA, 3 ft.

—Excelsior Hybrids. SUN-14. Pkt. 15c  
Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.

—Stella. SUN-16. Pkt. 15c  
Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers, 5 ft.

—Orion. SUN-17. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4 ft.

—Sun Gold. SUN-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c  
Large, densely double, 100%, brilliant golden yellow flowers like giant Chrysanthemums, 5-ft. tall. They are fine for bouquets.

**MINIATURE TYPES (Cucumerifolius):**

These grow about 3-4 ft. tall with pretty miniature flowers, 2-3 in. across and in pretty shades; plant about 1 ft. apart in border.

—Mixed Sunflowers. SUN-20X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

**HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)**

(Strawflower). The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant directly in garden early in spring; flowers are shiny, stiff, 2-1/2-in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying. The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, heads downward; we offer an improved strain, 2-1/2-ft. tall.

H. Bracteatum monstrosum: The most popular type, large flowers, fully double and showing no yellow disk flowers in the center.

—Crimson. HELI-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

—Fireball. HELI-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

—Golden Globe. HELI-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

—Baurii. HSPR-1. Pkt. 75c

The bright rose-red flowers are borne in a loose spike to 2 ft. in length and have yellow anthers, some white flowers; tender.

—Violet. HELI-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

—Yellow. HELI-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

—Formula Mixture. HELI-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$4.00

Hand made blend in the proper color proportions, not a cheap mixture of the undesirable colors.

—argyrophaeum. HELI-8. Pkt. 50c

Prostrate herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, pink or white gold centered rose buds; lovely plant for Rock Garden, drought resistant.

—pachyrhizum. HELI-9. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf slender woolly plant and with close set woolly leaves; deep pink bracts. From S. Rhodesia.

**HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)**

Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2-1/2 inches across and plants 5-ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.

—scabra major. HELO-1. Pkt. 10c  
Golden yellow flowers.

**HELIOTROPE**

Half hardy and greenhouse plants, which, because of their pleasant fragrance and attractive flower clusters of blue and purple shades, have long been a garden favorite. Will grow in sun or shade, easily grown in any good soil, summer plants can be potted for winter use. Start seeds indoors early and set out only when all danger of frost is over.

—Souvenir. HTOP-1. Pkt. 20c  
Bishop's violet, large flowered.

—Marina. HTOP-2. Pkt. 20c  
Lavender-blue variety, Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Valencia. HTOP-3. Pkt. 20c  
Rosy bishops-violet. Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Olympia. HTOP-4. Pkt. 20c  
Dark violet-blue, French.

—King of the Blacks. HTOP-5. Pkt. 20c  
Especially dark colored strain.

**HELIPTERUM (hee-LIP-ter-um)**

Grown mainly for winter bouquets or everlasting; it is one of the daintiest in the annual group of flowers and easily grown from seed, which are generally sown outdoors early in the spring when the soil is in condition or they can be started indoors for earlier flowers. Plants 1-2 ft. tall, and space plants 6-12 in. apart in the row.

—sanfordi. HLIP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

(Humboldtianum). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1-1/2 in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

—glabella. HEU-1. Pkt. 20c  
Western native species.

—maxima hybrida. HEU-2. Pkt. 40c  
Large flowers on stiff stems in white, deep rose and bright red.

SANGUINEA: (Coral Bells). Bell-shaped flowers, 1/2-in. long with prominent coral colored calyx, colors pink, rose and red, stems 12-18 in., July-Aug., HP, 1-1/2 ft.

—spitfire. HEU-3. Pkt. 20c  
Large rich scarlet flowers, very pretty.

—splendens. HEU-4. Pkt. 20c  
Vermilion colored flowers.

—hybrids. HEU-5. Pkt. 20c  
Many different colored hybrids.

**HELEBORUS (HEL-ee-bor-us)**

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, hardy and bloom in earliest spring and even mid-winter. Seeds are slow to germinate, 6-8 months.

—corsicus. HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c  
Winter or early spring flowering with green spotted flowers, HP, 1-1/2 ft.

—corsicus. HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c  
Flowers green and brown, Feb.-Mar., 1-1/2 ft., for shade border, HP.

The Lenten Rose which flowers in early spring and similar to the Christmas Rose but with flowers of various shades of pink, red, brown and often mottled; very handsome.

—orientale. HELLE-6. Pkt. 60c  
Mauve and green flowers, Jan.-Mar., 15" tall, for shade border, HP.

—Deep Shades. HELLE-3. Pkt. 75c  
—Pink and Whites. HELLE-4. Pkt. 50c  
Selected strain.

—foetidus, var. Olympicus. HELLE-5. Pkt. 40c  
The flowers are green, sometimes bordered with bright purple; blooms in late winter or early spring, 1 ft., HP.

—hoopesii. HELLE-2. Pkt. 20c  
Very early, flowers yellow with brown disc, HP.

—Lenten Rose, Select Hybrids. HELLE-7. Pkt. 50c  
—niger, Hybrids. HELLE-1. Pkt. 25c  
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or camomiles with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and

summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

**HEMEROCALLIS**

(hem-er-oh-KAL-is)

A genus of mostly tuberous-rooted perennials called Day lily. The growing of them from seeds is a very interesting pastime much as is the case with Dahlias, etc. The new colors and forms resulting are of interest to the flower gardener.

—Peerless Blend. HEME-1. Pkt. 25c  
(Golden Daylily). Very hardy, perennial, easily grown from seeds, blooming freely in one year thrives in full sun but tolerant to some shade; sow seeds very early in spring or very late in the fall; color range in this large flowered strain includes buff, lemon, orange, copper, red, to maroon and coppers.

—Indian Hybrids. HEME-2. Pkt. 50c  
This is one of the finest strains of Day Lilies to be had. Seed saved from the finest collection of named varieties in rich mixture of colors in yellow, cream, orange, golden, bronze, copper, crimson, pink, carmine, etc. Ready for delivery between July and Oct. Plant fresh seed and order now.

—Hibiscus, Mixed. HIBS-5X. Pkt. 15c  
A tender shrub, very handsome; large and spreading, with large leaves and cymes of large white flowers. 15 ft.

—Hieracium (hy-er-AY-shi-um)

Perennial composite plants with red, orange or yellow flowers, some of which are called Hawkweed. They are easily grown from seed; those listed are all attractive and useful border or rock garden plants. The leaves are in rosettes with the flowers in heads on erect stalks.

—yillosum. HIEP-1. Pkt. 25c  
A showy rock plant with yellow flowers and silvery leaves, HP, 1 ft.

**HYDRANGEA (hy-DRAN-jeah)**

Deciduous shrubs belonging to the Saxifrage Family and valued as ornamental plants they have large clusters of showy white, pink or blue flowers. They thrive best in a rich moist soil and flower freely in open situations. Some are real hardy

especially valued for showy plants in the background, 7 ft.

—Hibiscus, Mixed. HIBS-5X. Pkt. 15c  
A tender shrub, very handsome; large and spreading, with large leaves and cymes of large white flowers. 15 ft.

—Hieracium (hy-er-AY-shi-um)

Perennial composite plants with red, orange or yellow flowers, some of which are called Hawkweed. They are easily grown from seed; those listed are all attractive and useful border or rock garden plants. The leaves are in rosettes with the flowers in heads on erect stalks.

—yillosum. HIEP-1. Pkt. 25c  
A showy rock plant with yellow flowers and silvery leaves, HP, 1 ft.

**HYDROPHYLLUM**

(hy-droh-FIL-um)

Water-leaf. Hardy American, mostly perennials, useful for the wild garden or shady places. Some are very good for planting in the shrubbery.

—capitatum. HYDO-1. Pkt. 25c  
The Cat's Breeches! A low plant for RG or border, with large dense balls of soft bluish flowers almost flat on the ground; very unusual. HP, 6".

**HYMENANTHERA**

(hy-men-AN-the-ra)

Shrubs or small trees of Violet Family with small flowers followed by ornamental berries which last for a long time; not very hardy, grow in a warm sheltered position.

—crassifolia. HYM-1. Pkt. 30c  
Low shrub from New Zealand with many stiff branches covered with white furrowed bark and thick leathery leaves; white and black berries, very showy, 2-4 ft., HP.

**HYOSCYAMUS**

(hy-oh-SY-ch-mus)

Funnel-shaped flowers in spikes called Henbane, found on poor soil. Some species are grown for medicinal uses.

Henbane. Grown for ornamental and medicinal purposes.

—niger. HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c  
Greenish yellow purple-veined flowers in leafy spikes; said to be poisonous to poultry, HB, 1-1/2 ft.

—patulum forrestii. HYPR-5. Pkt. 40c  
HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c  
Low shrub from New Zealand with many stiff branches covered with white furrowed bark and thick leathery leaves; white and black berries, very showy, 2-4 ft., HP.

**HYPERICOPHYLLUM**

(compositarum. HYPE-1. Pkt. 50c  
Very attractive S. Rhodesian plant, 3-4 ft. tall, with bright orange florets, heads 1-1/2 in., on long stems, blooming in summer.

**HYPATIA (hy-PAY-shi-enz)**

(Touch-Me-Not, Snapweed). Interesting genus of greenhouse, border and wild garden plants, differing so in form and habit that only the spur formed by one of the three sepals and the way the ripe seed pod quickly curl at a touch to expel the ripe seed, reveals their relationship.

BALSAMINA: (Golden Balsam). This is the popular garden Balsam with its rose-shaped flowers in white, lavender, lemon-yellow, and many shades of red crowded closely to the leafy stems. Seeds sown indoors in April and set out in June will continue to bloom till frost when most flowers are gone. Require rich sandy loam, ample moisture, some shade and plenty of room, space 2-ft. apart. Pinch off first buds and remove side shoots if a heavily flowered central spike is wanted; 2-4 ft.

—Double Camellia-Flowered. IMP-1. Pkt. 15c  
Finest mixed, a beautiful flowered strain.

—Double Rose-Flowered. IMP-2. Pkt. 15c  
The double flowers are clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems giving the plant a rose-like appearance, white, rose and red shades; full sun, rich soil, plenty of moisture, 20-in.

—Double Flesh-Flowered. IMP-3. Pkt. 15c  
Bush-flowered, HA, 1 ft.

—Double Rose. IMP-14. Pkt. 35c  
Bush-flowered, English grown strain, HA, 1 ft.

**HOLSTI: Red-striped stems and flowers varying from white to scarlet; grown as greenhouse plants, house plants and for summer border subjects. Tender perennial.**

—holsti. IMP-3. Pkt. 15c  
—hybrids. IMP-4. Pkt. 15c  
—Morganrote. IMP-5. Pkt. 50c  
Large flowering, salmon.

SCHOTTENTGLUT. IMP-6. Pkt. 50c  
Dark red, an especially fine plant.

SULTANI: Best known greenhouse subject. Long a favorite house plant. Easily grown and flowers indoors the year round. It can be set out in a partly shaded spot in the garden where it will form a bushy 15-in. plant, with an abundance of bloom.

—Karminzwerg. IMP-7. Pkt. 50c  
A new dwarf variety in a glistening carmine. Very choice.

—Hybrids. IMP-8. Pkt. 20c  
An easy to grow annual ever-bloomer, flowers are trumpets reminding one of Gloriosa, blending of cream into pale rose, foliage fern-like, 2-ft.

**INCARVILLEA (in-kahr-VIL-ee-ah)**

(in-kahr-VIL-ee-ah)

Showy and fairly hardy perennials from China; plants produce terminal clusters of red or yellow flowers above the basal group of vivid green leaves; flowers tubular with a broadly expanded 5-lobed rim. Thrive in rich but light, well drained soil in sunny location. Plant seeds in spring or summer for flowering the following summer; in the N. give winter protection.

—delavayi. ICAR-1. Pkt. 25c  
2-ft. tall, rose-purple flowers with yellow tubes, very fine, late flowering perennial.

—Olga. ICAR-3. Pkt. 25c  
Has sprays of pretty tubular rose-pink flowers and finely cut foliage, HP, 2-1/2 ft.

—grandiflora brevipes. ICAR-4. Pkt. 50c  
One of the best for the Rock Garden; large brilliant crimson-purple gloxinia-like flowers and pretty foliage, 9-12", HP.

—variabilis. ICAR-2. Pkt. 25c  
An easy to grow annual ever-bloomer, flowers are trumpets reminding one of Gloriosa, blending of cream into pale rose, foliage fern-like, 2-ft.

**INDIGOFERA (in-di-GO-fe-rah)**

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**Heavenly Blue.** IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c  
(Clarke's Early Strain). Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.

**Pearly Gates.** IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30  
Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with faint creamy sheen near center.

**Rose Marie.** IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c  
Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.

**Scarlet O'Hara.** IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3½-in. flowers.

**White Magic.** IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Very early and free flowering. Large fleecy white blending to cream deep in throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.

**Red, White and Blue.** IPOM-7X  
Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c  
Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.

**Large-flowered Mixed.** IPOM-8X  
Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c  
Blend of the above varieties.

**bona nox.** IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c  
Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering favorite in the moonlight garden.

**dissecta.** IPOM-17. Pkt. 20c  
Large seeded, wild Morning Glory, native of Texas, HP.

**hederacea grandiflora.** IPOM-19.  
Pkt. 15c  
**hederifolia or nil.** IPOM-10. Pkt. 20c  
Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.

**striped leaves.** IPOM-11. Pkt. 20c  
Same as above except it being a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.

**lindheimeri.** IPOM-16. Pkt. 20c  
Perennial vine with 1 inch purplish flowers, native of Texas.

**limbatata, h. l. rids mixed.** IPOM-12.  
Pkt. 15c  
**imperialis Mixed.** IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c  
(The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glories). This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.

**nociflora.** IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c  
(Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as Calystegia aculeata. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet in good soil. Tender annuals. Sow and notch seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

**White Seeded.** IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

**IRIS**

These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in Iris is that cold instead of warmth is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing. If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladiolus and many other such flowers, from seeds, there is plenty of interest in their growing and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.

**Alaska.** IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c  
Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely I. setosa which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.

**bracteata.** IRIS-34. Pkt. 50c  
A few wide leaves and large deep yellow flowers veined brownish purple; from Oregon, 1 ft., HP.

**bucharica.** IRIS-38. Pkt. 75c  
Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbs plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

**clarkei.** IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c  
Pretty bright blue, blotched violet, throat yellow, fine for a sunny bog garden.

**Clarkei x chrysographes.** IRIS-22.  
Pkt. 75c  
This hybrid between two Asiatic species should produce very striking handsome seedlings, both parents belong to the bearded group with deep violet to reddish flowers, 2 ft., HP. Mostly deep blue flowers results.

**chrysographes rubella.** IRIS-32.  
Pkt. 50c  
Generally looked upon as by far the best form of this species; flowers crimson, dwarf habit.

**chrysographes x tenax.** IRIS-33.  
Pkt. 50c  
A remarkable cross which will not come true from seed but which will produce some very fine seedlings; the parent plant has enormous frilled flowers of blue-black, heavily penciled with gold.

**chrysophylla.** IRIS-16. Pkt. 50c  
One of the most compact-growing of the western species and very good for the rock garden, HP.

**dichotoma.** IRIS-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00  
(Vesper Iris). Quickest and easiest grower of the Irises, often giving a few flowers the first year from seed; flowers are fragrant, bloom thru Aug., bearing in great sprays, 4-ft. high, color range translucent lavender, creamy white to violet purple with markings of buff, mahogany and copper.

**douglasiana.** IRIS-17. Pkt. 50c  
Perhaps the most popular of the western Iris, varying into many delightful color forms.

**foetidissima.** IRIS-30. Pkt. 25c  
Evergreen foliage, sun or shade, flowers bluish and variable. The brilliantly colored seeds are valued for drying for winter use.

**gaura.** IRIS-28. Pkt. 25c  
Especially fine things can be expected from this strain.

**germanica.** IRIS-35. Pkt. 50c  
Seed saved from best varieties.

**hookeriana.** IRIS-12. Pkt. 25c  
Dwarf, flower head solitary, purplish blue, blotched with darker blue.

**inominata.** IRIS-36. Pkt. 50c  
Yellow striped brown flowers, lime free soil, 6", for RG, HP.

**kaempferi Mixed.** IRIS-3. Pkt. 20c  
The Japanese type, the most magnificent of the entire genus. They require an acid, rich soil and abundant moisture during their growing season. This is a French crown strain.

**kerneriiana.** IRIS-21. Pkt. 40c

**kunconensis.** IRIS-27. Pkt. 50c  
Extremely rare and beautiful, but easy, for RG in sun or light shade; flowers mottled in various shades of purple, in June. HP, 6".

**milesii.** IRIS-19. Pkt. 50c  
Like I. tectorum but taller and easier; probably not real hardy in N.

**missouriensis.** IRIS-15. Pkt. 25c  
Rocky Mt. area, 15" tall, pale pink reticulated brown stripes, lime free soil or bog garden.

**pumila. Mixed.** IRIS-4. Pkt. 20c  
Dwarf growing species belonging to the bearded or Pogoniris group, 6-12-in. tall, blooming in April, thriving in either alkaline, neutral or acid soil, rich but not too rich a soil.

**ruthenica.** IRIS-37. Pkt. 75c  
Deep blue blotched white, 6' tall, HP, lime free soil, full sun, RG.

**sibirica. Mixed.** IRIS-5. Pkt. 15c  
Contains many color forms and most widely grown of the beardless forms, from which many new hybrids have been developed. Border or for waterside.

**stintenisi.** IRIS-23. Pkt. 50c  
A grassy leaved species from the Balkans that should be easy in border or beside streams or pool, 1 ft., HP.

**spuria ochroleuca.** IRIS-40. Pkt. 50c  
Flowers resemble in form the bulbous Dutch and Spanish Irises. Long lasting when cut; have satiny seeds. Colors include yellow splashed whites, golden yellows, tawny, lilac, lavender and variegated blues.

**tectorum.** IRIS-39. Pkt. 75c  
Evansia Section. Japanese Roof Iris, HP, 1 ft., violet-blue and white.

**tenax.** IRIS-18. Pkt. 50c  
Easiest and hardiest of the western species, in eastern gardens, and with exceptionally beautiful flowers of varied hue. Very dwarf and suited to the choicer rock gardens, HP.

**varicaria.** IRIS-22. Pkt. 75c  
Juno Section. Very rare type, 2 ft., HBB, white with yellow blotch for hot dry part of RG.

**Avalon Blend.** IRIS-7. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00  
Contains a very large number of species and we believe the best collection obtainable; for one interested in growing Iris from seed, there is in this blend species that would be difficult to secure in any other way.

**Iris Blend.** IRIS-10X. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Containing all types and kinds.

**Vilmorin Choice Mixed.** IRIS-9.  
Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c  
A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

**Saier's Blend.** IRIS-10X. Pkt. 25c

**ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)**

Wood. Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

**glauca.** ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

**IXIA (IK-si-ah)**

S. African herbs related to Iris, producing slender spikes, small funnel-shaped flowers in bright colors. The foliage is grass-like, spring flowering and not hardy in the N. The bulbs should be planted in the fall. They are especially good for the West Coast region.

**scarioxa.** IXIA-1. Pkt. 50c

**IXORA (ik-SOH-rah)**

Warm house woody plants with showy flower clusters and evergreen foliage. It is very desirable, of easy culture with the showiest flowers combined with evergreen foliage; spring seeding best.

**coccinea.** XOX-1. Pkt. 50c  
Most popular greenhouse species with white and yellowish flowers.

**IXIOLIRION (ik-si-oh-LI-ri-on)**

Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbs plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

**montanum.** IXIO-1. Pkt. 50c  
For RG or border in sun, rather sandy soil; rather large bright lavender-blue stars in May; fairly "ardy." 15".

**JACARANDA (jak-ah-RAN-dah)**

Tropical American trees or shrubs of Begonia Family. Easily grown from seed and some are used as street trees in the South but in the North, only as greenhouse specimens.

**acutifolia.** JAC-1. Pkt. 35c  
Sometimes listed as J. mimosifolia. Elegans finely cut fern-like leaves and loose clusters of large blue flowers.

**JASIONE (jaz-i-OH-ne)**

Annuals and perennials of the Bellflower Family with blue or white flowers borne in heads and useful in the border or rock garden; all are easy to grow in ordinary good garden soil, in sun or partial shade.

**perennis.** JAS-1. Pkt. 20c  
Shepherd's or Sheep Scabiosa. Forms tufted rosettes or oblong leaves with globular heads 1-2" across, in pale blue. Plant 6-8" apart, 1 ft. tall, HP. Our strain is being greatly improved over the regular type. After flowering cut back for flowers in fall.

**JASMINUM**

Tropical or sub-tropical deciduous or evergreen shrubs, some climbers. They can be grown outdoors in the S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. where they are grown for their showy fragrant flowers; good loamy soil is ideal.

**humile.** JASM-1. Pkt. 25c  
A favorite plant in the S. for growing against pillars or fences, producing a vast number of flexible branches with small leaves and 1" long tubular yellow flowers, very fragrant; full sun, to 20 ft., half hardy shrub.

**JOHNNY-JUMP-UPS, see Viola saxatilis.**

**JUNIPERUS**

Juniper. Small and medium sized evergreen trees and shrubs and includes many of the finest ornamentals used in landscaping. Most of them are very hardy and they grow well most anywhere, except in shade and wet ground; a few are found, however, in marshes.

**pseudo sahiana.** JUN-1. Pkt. 30c  
Small tree or shrub to 30 ft. with spreading branches, leaves gray or green with whitish band.

**recurva.** JUN-2. Pkt. 30c  
Erect shrub with thick and short branched

**KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)**

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form and grown out doors in far S. but are excellent greenhouse plants, seed sown in spring make fine pot plants for Xmas. A gritty soil, ample moisture when growing, full sun, no drafts. They are very good plants and well worth growing.

**lanceolatum.** KALA-1. Pkt. 50c  
A So. African species, small orange-yellow flowers matted up 2-3 ft. spikes, whole plant viscid.

**lanceolata.** KALA-1. Pkt. 50c  
Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the fall. In warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

**KOCHIA (KOH-ki-ah)**

(Summer Cypress, Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush). Fast growing annual plants mostly used as specimens and for hedges; the foliage is small, dense and a bright green in the spring but a deeper shade in the summer turning bronze-red in the fall. Easy to grow in moderately rich soil, either from seed started indoors or in open ground early in May; their uniform shape and size makes them good plants for quick growing hedges, 3-ft.

**childsi.** KOCH-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c  
Most popular type, plants turn red in fall, 3-ft.

**KNIPHOFIA (nip-HOH-fi-ah)**

(Torch-lily, Red-hot-Poker, Poker Plant and Flame-flower, also listed as Tritoma). Most striking garden plants for autumn flowers, with their dense cigar-shaped spikes of red or yellow tubular flowers rising like skyrockets above other plants; seed sown very early indoors will produce some flowers the first year. Where the climate is too severe during winter they may be dug up and stored in dry soil over winter; the species hybridize freely.

**caulescens.** KNIP-7. Pkt. 30c  
A vigorous species with broad Yucca-like leaves and dense racemes about 6 in. long comprised of tubular flowers 1½ in. long, blood-red at first, turning golden yellow; one of harder species and worth trying in the N., 4 ft., HP.

**gracilis.** KNIP-2. Pkt. 15c  
Orange-red flowers.

**Early hybrids.** KNIP-4. Pkt. 10c  
Perennial, American grown hybrids.

**Pfizer's Hybrids.** KNIP-5. Pkt. 15c  
Very large brilliant red.

**Uvaria Hybrid, gr. fl.** KNIP-3. Pkt. 15c  
Most common grown species, large flowered, mixed, perennial.

**Verricries, Hybrids.** KNIP-1. Pkt. 15c  
Creamy white and cord red flowers, early.

**Mixed.** KNIP-6X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 80c  
A mixture of above together with other varieties as received.

**LACHENALIA**

Cape Cowslip. Small bulbous plants from S. Africa usually with 2 basal leaves, red or yellow flowers in racemes or spikes; plant in pots of rich loam in Aug., keep in cool frame till late in Nov., then remove inside with a 50° night temperature; when plant has ripened keep dry and in dark place till Aug.

**glucina.** LACH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Orange-red flowers.

**Early hybrids.** LACH-4. Pkt. 10c  
Perennial, American grown hybrids.

**Pfizer's Hybrids.** LACH-5. Pkt. 15c  
Early flowering bright carmine.

**Exquisite Pink Improved.** LACH-16. Pkt. 15c  
Creamy white and cord red flowers, early.

**Mixed.** LACH-11. Pkt. 15c  
A NEW light flowering rosaceous, highly recommended.

**Carmine King.** LARK-6. Pkt. 10c  
Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest florets of the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

**Coral King.** LARK-13. Pkt. 15c  
A bluish-white color.

**Daintiness Improved**

**LILUM**

(Lily). Growing Lilies from seed has become a very popular hobby with flower growers; very fine bulbs can be easily grown from seed, sowing them in flats of good garden soil, sand and leaf mold, equal parts and covering  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. deep; see; may be sown anytime, the growth is mostly root growth the first year, transplant the second and by the third year good sized bulbs may be had, with many species even blooming within a year. Some sorts germinate readily, others longer and some of the hybrids very variable. We will mark offerings with planting symbols, as follows: (A) Sow March or April, outdoors or month earlier indoors, germinate in 3-6 weeks transplant following spring to nursery row. Also can be grown as in next culture. (B) Best to start in frame or greenhouse in early spring or outdoors in the S. Germination 3-6 weeks, carry seedlings over in frame or cool house the first winter, transplanting them out in the spring. (C) April-June outdoors in well made seed bed, 2-5 months to germinate with top growth not appearing till following spring, transplant second year. (D) Plant outdoors in late fall, Nov.-Dec. in carefully prepared seed bed, germination and top growth the 2nd spring and transplant 3rd or 4th spring according to growth. (E) Usually hybrids of very variable reaction. The easy ones follow (A) or (B) and the hard ones are best under (C). Note proper culture under each variety description.

NOTE: We can supply Lily Bulbs on almost every variety, either in the spring or the fall. Ask for the special lists.

Due to the continued unsettled conditions in Europe, we may not be able to offer as large a list in seeds as we should, but each week brings in a new variety so that we hope to be able to extend the list considerably before the season is over.

All of the following Auratum offerings are from a very noted Lily hybridizer and all from the pink strain, which is a genuine mutation and not the result of hybridizing with Speciosus. This seed is of great value to those interested in high class Auratums.

**LILY-25. Pkt. 50c**  
Gold Banded Lily. A truly magnificent Lily, white spotted sparsely with reddish brown, each petal banded longitudinally with yellow, July-Aug., the largest of the lilies, sometimes as much as 1 ft. across, perfectly hardy; ordinary garden soil but best with plenty of peat and leaf mold and amongst shrubs that shade the roots tho the fair amount of moisture. Culture C.

**Auratum pictum. LILY-27. Pkt. 75c**  
**Auratum x rubrovittatum. LILY-25. Pkt. 75c**

**centi-gale. LILY-28 Pkt. 50c**  
English cross of LL. centifolium and Regale, which gives fine flowers of the Regal type, 3-5 ft., HP. Culture (A).

**Centifolium. LILY-30. Pkt. 50c**  
(L. leucanthum var. chloraster). One of the finest of white lilies, magnificent in the border and valuable for hybridizing; long white trumpets with a green stripe down each segment, in July, 3-6 ft. Culture (A).

**chalcodonicum. LILY-39. Pkt. 50c**  
**concolor. LILY-34. Pkt. 50c**

**cordifolium. LILY-39. Pkt. 25c**  
A Japanese Lily, not real hardy outdoors in N. and usually grown in pots for winter bloom, greenish white, tubular, Aug.-Sept., stem roots, carry bulbs over winter in pots plunged in cold frame, plant in cool, well drained place sheltered from strong sun. Culture D.

We can offer seed also at \$20.00 per lb. or \$2.00 per ounce.

**Crown Hybrid. LILY-32. Pkt. 50c**  
A high class hybrid from a Lily hybridizer of note.

**dalhansonii. LILY-38. Pkt. 50c**

**Davidii x Maxwell. LILY-29. Pkt. 50c**  
A hybrid of three rather similar species; flowers will probably be in red shades, with reflexed petals. 3 ft. Culture (A).

**giganteum. LILY-1. Pkt. 20c**  
In woodland, in moist loam rich in leaf mold, this magnificent lily is entirely happy and hardy. The stem is very thick and as much as 12 ft. high, with large glossy green leaves; flowers are trumpet-shaped, 8 in or more in length, tinged green outside and striped and splashed with red-purple within. Seed is of slow germination and some time is required for plants to develop into flowering stage. Culture D.

**gloriosum. LILY-13. Pkt. 75c**  
A beautiful new German hybrid lily, 30"-60" tall, flower like L. regale, white. Highly recommended.

An indispensable species in any Lily collection, quite easy but best on heavy loam; wide-open spotted orange flowers in August, and is often called "the orange specimen." Culture (A) or (B).

**jankae. LILY-22. Pkt. 50c**  
An extremely rare species from Bulgaria, sometimes regarded as a variety of L. Carniolicum. The flowers are bright yellow, unspotted, Culture (D), 3 ft., HP.

**longiflorum praecox. LILY-25. Pkt. 35c**  
Pure white flowers exactly like longiflorum White Queen except that this has 4-5 flowers per stem. Easy from seed, Culture B.

**martagon. LILY-4. Pkt. 25c**  
(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown spots, 3½ ft. Culture C.

**martagon album. LILY-4a. Pkt. 50c**  
**martagon dalmaticum. LILY-24. Pkt. 30c**

Moderate sized Turk's cap flowers in deep maroon, almost black; these are the easiest of the slow germinating lilies. Culture (D) is best, 3 ft., HP.

**martagon x Hansoni. LILY-23. Pkt. 30c**  
A very important group of hybrids, very hardy, vigorous and easy in most gardens; variable in color, yellows, reds and near pinks.

**martagon album x Hansoni. LILY-15. Pkt. 50c**  
The white form of L. martagon is much more easier in gardens than the colored varieties and these crosses should give especially fine hybrids.

**macrophyllum. LILY-5. Pkt. 25c**  
(Notholirion macrophyllum). A very rare plant, for pot or coldframe culture except in mild climates; several rose-pink funnel-shaped flowers 2" long; prefers cool peaty soil and half shade, not easy; flowers in mid-summer, 18".

**michiganense. LILY-35. Pkt. 60c**  
**Mrs. Backhouse Hybrids. LILY-21. Pkt. 50c**

The most famous of the Martagon Hybrids, bulbs, even seedlings are very expensive and with some patience the gardener can obtain them with little expense from seed.

**nepalense. LILY-6. Pkt. 25c**  
Magnificent species of striking beauty, bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems, greenish yellow outside and soft yellow within, flushed towards the base with

purplish black, very sweet scented, rosy. Culture E.

**philippinense, formosanum. LILY-7. Pkt. 25c**

(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

**regale. LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00**

White, canary yellow throat, 3-6 ft. Culture A.

**tenuifolium. LILY-37. Pkt. 50c**

A beautiful hardy lily, of easy culture, stem rooting, blooming in June; partial shade; to 2 ft. tall; small recurved flowers in seedling wax red. Coral Lily. Culture A.

**tigrinum. LILY-27. Pkt. 50c**

Hardy, one of most popular species, orange-red spotted with deep purple, July-Aug., increases rapidly by self sown bulbils; best in friable sandy loam and peat or leaf mold, avoid droughts and strong winds, plant bulbs 5-7" deep and use 6-8 size. Easy culture. Culture A and B, slow germination.

**tigrinum x maximowiczii. LILY-3. Pkt. 50c**

**thompsonianum. LILY-10. Pkt. 35c**

(Notholirion). Many fragrant rose-pink flowers with deep purple centers. This and Notholirion macrophyllum are reasonably hardy and quite easily grown, but produce their leaves in autumn and require careful protection to prevent damage by freezing; seed germinates irregularly, a few the first spring, others not for a year.

**washingtonianum. LILY-12. Pkt. 50c**

White flowers fading to pink, fragrant; suited to dry situations but requiring good drainage; not an easy lily but a lovely one, 2-3 ft. HP.

**wallachianum. LILY-11. Pkt. 25c**

White flowers, large, sweet scented. Culture B.

**wilmottiae. LILY-33. Pkt. 50c**

Bright orange, sandy leaf mould, shade, 2-3 ft.

**Lily Blend. LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c**

Containing 20 or more hardy species. Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily seed but due to the uncertainty of delivery we would rather you inquire first—just drop us a postal.

**LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)**

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Common name for Statice and a highly prized flower in the greenhouse, border, rock garden and for dried flowers. As everlasting they are especially long lasting and of real value.

**bonduelli. LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c**

Golden yellow flowers, 2-ft.

**caspium. LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c**

A dwarf species suitable for the sunny rock garden, with very small leaves and branching stems bearing many pale-lilac flowers. HP. 6-in.

**demosa. LIMO-11. Pkt. 20c**

Giant heads of silvery-gray flowers, HP.

**latifolium. LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 95c**

Perennial with immense lavender-purple heads, best in a dry location, 2-ft. Especially valued for floral designs.

**suworowii. LIMO-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c**

Russian, or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy annual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall. This is an easily grown house plant as well as for the garden, seed planted in

SINUATUM: Biennial or perennial, grow as a hardy annual; leaves form a low rosette at base of the stiff angular branching flower stalk. These are very popular for dried flowers.

**sapphire. LIMO-4. Pkt. 15c**

Kampf's Tall Improved. LIMO-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Improve blue, especially valued on the market.

**marktkonigen. LIMO-5. Pkt. 15c**

A new Swiss strain in a perfect blue.

**Market Grower's Blue. LIMO-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ½ lb. 85c**

A standard market strain of value.

**true Blue. LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

A fine California blue market strain.

**Paste Shad. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c**

New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11. Pkt. 15c

Choice Mixed. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 85c

Native Mont. species, white flowers, 10-14 inches, May.

**LOMATIUM (loh-MAY-shi-um)**

Perennial plants of the Parsley Family found in dry soils in the W. U.S. They are good rock garden or front or border plants or in gravelly soils in the wild garden. Nearly or quite stemless, from 2-in. to 2½-ft. tall with flat heads of small white or yellow flowers.

**macrocarpum. LOMA-1. Pkt. 20c**

Native Mont. species, white flowers, 10-14 inches, May.

**LINARIA (ly-NAY-ri-ch)**

Rather low growing plants, annual, biennial and perennial (Figwort Family), trailing and erect. The flowers are like miniature Snapdragons. The annuals should be started indoors. They are all easily grown from seed. Kenilworth Ivy formally classified here is Cymbalaria Muricata (which see).

**macedonica major. LINA-6. Pkt. 50c**

**maroccana, Early Bouquet. LINA-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 60c**

Grows 8-in. tall and covered with dainty flowers in shades of pink, rose, cream, yellow, lavender and white, blooming freely all summer and into the fall.

**Fairy Bride. LINA-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c**

A French strain similar to Fairy Bouquet.

**Excelsior Hybrids. LINA-5. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c**

Small spikes with flowers in yellow, crimson, pink, purple, etc. June-Sept., 1-ft.

**originifolium. LINA-4. Pkt. 30c**

**trioenithophora. LINA-3. Pkt. 60c**

A very rare Spanish species with pink and purple flowers, very attractive erect growing for rock or wall garden, 5", HP.

**LINDHEIMERA**

Small genus of S.W. American annuals with head of both ray and disk flowers.

**Texana. LIND-1. Pkt. 20c**

Star Cup. An easy attractive everblooming annual with flowers that have five wide golden petals arranged to form both a star and a cup, cuts well, 2 ft.

**linnaea (Li-NEE-ah)**

**borealis. LINN-1. Pkt. 50c**

Twin-flower. A dainty trailing plant, having small glossy evergreen leaves and small pink bell-shaped very fragrant flowers. HP.

**flavum. LINN-1. Pkt. 20c**

This is a pretty rock garden plant, perennial, golden yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, half

hardy in N.

**—nana compactum. LINN-2. Pkt. 30c**

An extra dwarf compact strain, 6-in. tall with yellow flowers, especially attractive in the rock garden.

**—grandiflorum. Blue. LINN-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c**

The most popular flowering Flax, annual, used much for cut flowers.

**—roseum. LINN-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c**

Same in rose colored flowers.

**—rubrum. LINN-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c**

Same in red flowers. Very popular.

**—perenne. var. sibiricum. LINN-6. Pkt. 15c**

The most reliable perennial Flax. The flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.

**—lewi. LINN-7. Pkt. 25c**

Nothing more graceful than this native

Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and averaging better than 70% double; one mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6-in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

#### —Early Colonial Branching, Mixed.

STOK-2. Pkt. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.00

Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2½-ft.

#### —Early Giant Imperial, Mixed.

STOK-16. Pkt. 20c

—Double Giant Imperial Pastel Shades.

STOK-24. Pkt. 20c

—Mammoth Beauty of Nice, Mixed.

STOK-3. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c

Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf Ten Week Stocks and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant; this is the most popular class for general garden use, 1½-ft.

#### —Early Branching Nice, Mixed.

STOK-15. Pkt. 15c

—Perpetual Branching, Mixed.

STOK-17. Pkt. 15c

—Double Dwarf 10 Weeks.

STOK-5. Pkt. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40c

This type is especially recommended for outdoor growing in the East and Middle West; blooming in 10 weeks from seed, 1-ft.

—Double 10 Weeks, Tall.

STOK-6. Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 75c

A beautiful blend of early flowering stock with high double percentage, large flowering, 1½-ft.

#### —Purity.

STOK-10. Pkt. 25c

Large single pure white flower.

—Double Giant Excelsior, Ball's No. 2

STOK-7. Pkt. 25c

Each plant produces one large flowering

#### —Double Giant Excelsior, Purity.

STOK-12. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered, pure white.

spike, white tinged with pink, greenhouse strain, 3-ft.

—Ball's No. 14.

STOK-8. Pkt. 25c

Same as above with deep rose-pink flower.

—Gardenia.

STOK-9. Pkt. 25c

Large single pure white flower.

—Double Excelsior, Mixed.

STOK-13. Pkt. 25c

—Mixed.

STOK-11X. Pkt. 25c

The very best blend of single flowered varieties.

—Super Giant Imperial, Chamois.

STOK-18. Pkt. 25c

A new group of Giant Imperial for the Florist; plants are base branching, each plant producing 12-15 huge flower spikes; individual florets are large and double, 2" or more across, in full bloom 40-50 florets per spike. Chamois is a true chamois color.

—Fiery Red.

STOK-19. Pkt. 25c

Rose Charm.

STOK-21. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful rich deep rose.

—Roselight.

STOK-22. Pkt. 25c

Rose-pink.

—bicornis.

STOK-20. Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30c

Evening Stocks. A hardy annual, 15-in. high, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours or after a shower; small lilac flowers, July-Sept. Sow seeds indoors or plant out early in May.

—braggiassii.

STOK-27. Pkt. 50c

Rare hybrid stock; lovely mauve, very tall, hardy perennial, an English grown hybrid, from a fine collection.

—crassifolia.

STOK-25. Pkt. 25c

MATRICARIA (mat-ri-KAY-ri-ah)

Mostly annuals (Composite Family) with a few biennials and perennials, foliage free cut with small flower heads. They are called Matricaria in old time gardens. They are easily grown from seed, used in the border, and are around 2-ft. tall.

—capensis alba plenissima.

MATI-1. Pkt. 20c

Feverfew. Also listed as Chrysanthemum parthenium. A perennial but grows as an annual, 2-ft. white flowers, used especially for mixing in bouquets of other flowers similar to Gypsophila.

—eximia gr. fl. Ball's Double.

MATI-2. Pkt. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.00

One of the best white cut flowers, 20-in. tall.

—Golden Ball.

MATI-3. Pkt. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 85c

This variety forms a dwarf dense bush of over 12-in. in height covered with rich golden yellow ball-shaped flowers. It is of great value for pot culture and making up floral sprays.

—Silver Ball.

MATI-4. Pkt. 25c

Same as Golden Ball but with white double ball-shaped flowers.

MAURANDIA (mau-RAN-di-ah)

Perennial climbing plants of slender habit, native of Mexico and belonging to the Figwort Family. They are tender and can be handled as tender annuals for summer baskets or for winter flowering vines. Thrive in fibrous loam with leaf mold and some cow manure. Fine also for trellis.

—scandens.

MAUR-1. Pkt. 25c

Lavender trumpet-flowers with white throat.

MECONOPSIS (me-kon-OP-sis)

Annuals, biennials and perennials (Poppy Family). They generally require a cool moist summer and a rich warm sandy loam in a sheltered partial shade position. They make an attractive group in the border. The annuals should be started early indoors and set out after frost danger is over; the perennials are best carried through the summer in pots in cold frame and set out in Sept.

—aurantiaca fl. pl.

MECO-12. Pkt. 35c

The Welch Poppy unlike the Asiatic species, is very easily grown under average garden conditions; makes dense tuft of bluish leaves 6-in. high above which are borne singly poppies 2-in. across in great profusion; in this form they are of rich orange fully double with some coming single, 1½ ft., H.P.

—baileyi.

MECO-1. Pkt. 25c

Perennial, very pretty with large blue Poppy-shaped flowers, for a cool place in the rock garden, June-July, 15-in. tall.

—combrica.

MECO-20. Pkt. 40c

Welch Poppy. Single flower.

—hintonicifolia.

MCO-1. Pkt. 25c

Perennial, to 6-ft., blue or bluish-violet flowers, 2-in. across in flat top clusters and one of the finest blue flowers in cultivation but requires a good flower grower in the E. States. Shelter it from intense heat and drying winds and give applications of liquid manure during its flowering season.

—combrica.

MECO-3. Pkt. 20c

Welch Poppy. Perennial, 1½-ft., much-cut leaves with silvery sheen beneath and large solitary pale yellow Poppy-like

flowers.

—fl. pl. MECO-21. Pkt. 25c

Welch Poppy. Double flowers in yellow and orange.

—cathartica. MECO-5. Pkt. 20c

Perennial, golden yellow flowers, 2-3-in. across.

—horridula. MECO-11. Pkt. 25c

A very variable species with 5-petaled flowers of light to dark blue, pinkish or purplish, borne singly on very short stems; usually, but not always, biennial, 8-inches.

—intergrifolia. MECO-15. Pkt. 50c

Immense soft yellow flowers.

—nepalensis. MECO-6. Pkt. 20c

Yellow Himalayan Poppy. Large lemon colored flowers in racemes, 4-6 ft. tall, H.P.

—napaulensis (RED FORM). MECO-14. Pkt. 75c

A most remarkable plant; flowers a soft tomato-red and very arresting; comes about 50% true from seed, the remaining plants being the usual blue or lavender.

—rubra. MECO-9. Pkt. 25c

Same with purple Poppy-like flowers.

—paniculata. MECO-19. Pkt. 50c

—paniculata (special stock). MECO-18. Pkt. 75c

Yellow Himalayan Poppy. Large lemon colored flowers in racemes, 4-6 ft. tall, H.P.

—treasure Chest. MARY-53. Pkt. 15c

Some with purple Poppy-like flowers.

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**MONARDELLA**

(mon-ahr-DEL-ah)

Annual and perennial plants grown in the rock garden and native of Calif., having fragrant foliage and two-lipped flowers; light sandy soil best.

**villoso.** MONA-1. Pkt. 50c

Pale lavender to light purple, growing well on hot, dry stony soils; intensely aromatic and ornamental as well, 6", HP.

**MUSCARI (mus-KAY-ry)**

Grape Hyacinths. They are quite easily grown from seeds sown in the fall or spring; fully hardy and indifferent as to soil but not wet locations.

**azureum.** MUSC-2. Pkt. 50c

Grape Hyacinth, bulb, 6" tall, pale blue flowers, HP.

**conosum.** MUSC-1. Pkt. 50c

A very curious species, 1 ft., stems bearing widely spaced bell; the lower ones greenish-brown, the upper very small, purple. Later than most species, HB.

**MYOSOTIS (myoh-SOH-tis)**

For-Get-Me-Nots. They all prefer cool locations, partial shade and plenty of water in the soil, they are fine as edging plants and in boxes and baskets or bedding. In combination with Pansies or English Daisies, they make an effective display; also used in the rock garden or for ground cover in the rosary; while they are mostly perennials, they all need winter protection in the North where they can be carried over. Sow seeds early, 1 ft.

**alpestris.** A. Fischer. MYOS-1. Pkt. 30c

Very large flowered, deep blue, 8-in. This is a hybrid and correctly listed as Annemarie Fischer.

**oblongata perfecta.** MYOS-2. Pkt. 30c

A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

**Royal Blue.** MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c

Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

**Gerda Seager.** MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c

Blooms 6-8 days earlier.

**Marga Socher.** MYOS-5. Pkt. 20c

Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

**Star of Love.** MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c

Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

**Mixed Myosotis.** MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c

All kinds mixed.

**MUSSAENDA (mus-SEEN-dah)**

Rather shrubby tropical plants for the greenhouse, easily cultivated. Yellow, white or scarlet tubular flowers in clusters and usually one of the calyx-lobes is enlarged into a showy white or colored leaflet.

**glabra.** MUS-1. Pkt. 40c

**NASTURTIUM**

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant needs in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

**SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.**

18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

**Crimson Glow.** NAST-16. Pkt. 15c

Deep glowing golden orange.

**Golden Gleam.** NAST-4. Pkt. 10c

Moon Gleam.

NAST-15. Pkt. 15c

Salmon Gleam.

NAST-17. Pkt. 15c

Rose Gleam.

Soft carnation rose.

**Scarlet Gleam.** NAST-5. Pkt. 10c

Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

**Art Shades.** NAST-18. Pkt. 15c

Mixed Gleam Hybrids. NAST-6X.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

**GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERS, 12 inches.**

**Scarlet Emperor.** NAST-7. Pkt. 10c;

Dark foliage.

**Golden Rose Emperor.** NAST-8.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dark foliage.

**Golden Globe.** NAST-9. Pkt. 10c;

Golden yellow flowers.

**Mahogany Gem.** NAST-12. Pkt. 10c;

Deep mahogany.

**Scarlet Globe.** NAST-19. Pkt. 15c

Mixed Double. NAST-10X. Pkt. 10c;

Tall Single Mixed. NAST-11.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 90c

18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

**Single Dark Leaved Sorts.** NAST-13.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dwarf plants with oil dark leaves that are especially pretty in beds or boxes.

**peregrinum.** NAST-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

Canary Bird Flower. Quick growing annual climber having curiously cut yellow flowers with curved green spurs, the whole flower vaguely resembling canary birds in flight; good in any soil, 15 ft.

**damascena, Miss Jekyll.** NIGE-1.

Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c

Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1 1/2 ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist."

**hispanica.** NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Hardy annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

**Best Mixed.** NEME-7X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

**suberbissima, gr. fl.** NEME-8. Pkt. 20c

Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.

**NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)**

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

**insignis, Blue.** NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, easily to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

**Mixed.** NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c

All sorts mixed.

**NERTERA**

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

**cataria.** NEPE-3. Pkt. 20c

Blue, sweet scented, perennial.

**mussini.** NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c

A small blue flower with dark spots, perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; the plant is covered with whitish down, 8", April-June, HP. (Ground Ivy).

**thaphanorrhiza.** NEPE-2. Pkt. 30c

Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

**Mixed.** NEPE-4. Pkt. 10c

**NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)**

Turf-forming plants of the Lily Family, with racemes of small whitish flowers and grass-like foliage, often striped or spotted with white or yellow; useful for turf and border edgings, requiring no clipping; some rather tender in the N.

**intermedius.** OPHI-1. Pkt. 50c

**clarkei.** OPHI-2. Pkt. 50c

**ORNITHOGALUM**

(our-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

**caudatum.** ORNI-2. Pkt. 25c

Sea Onion. Popular house plant, has large bulbs held above the soil.

**sandoricus.** ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c

A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like Gladiolus, seeds germinate quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channeled leaves and on stems 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

**NICOTIANA**

(ni-koh-shy-AY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering, the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. We offer, besides the flowering types of Nicotiana, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

**affinis, White.** NIC-1. Pkt. 10c

Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tuberous-scented flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.

**Red Hybrid.** NIC-2. Pkt. 10c

A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.

**Miniature, White.** NIC-3. Pkt. 25c

Very sweet scented, 1 1/2 ft. tall, fine in beds.

**sanderae, Crimson King.** NIC-4. Pkt. 10c

Rich deep carmine, 2 1/2 ft.

**Scharlachkönigin.** NIC-5. Pkt. 10c

A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.

**sonderae, Hybrids.** NIC-6. Pkt. 10c

Creeping type, light lilac and brown center.

**sylvestris.** NIC-7. Pkt. 10c

Tall graceful plants topped with showy clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

**NIEREMBERGIA**

(nee-rem-BER-ja-ah)

Low growing half hardy perennials, usually treated as annuals flowering first year from indoor started seeds; require a warm protected position especially at the start. They are fine for rock garden or borders and few plants are better for boxes or vases.

**frutescens.** NIER-1. Pkt. 15c

Shrubby and branching with light lilac flowers and yellow throats, 2-3 ft.

**gracilis.** NIER-2. Pkt. 15c

Creeping type, light lilac and brown center.

**hippocratea.** NIER-3. Pkt. 25c

Cup-like flowers 1 1/2" across, lavender-blue, best in sandy soil and full sun.

**Purple Robe.** NIER-4. Pkt. 25c

Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade, 3".

**NIGELLIA (ny-JEL-ah)**

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

**damascena, Miss Jekyll.** NIGE-1.

Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c

Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1 1/2 ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist."

**hispanica.** NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Hardy annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

**NOLANA (noh-LY-nah)**

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling Morning Glories but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery, sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combines well with Portulaca, requiring the same treatment.

pot plant for hanging baskets and flower the whole year. They do best in mixture of sand and humus in a semi-shaded place; in the North they are not real hardy; they also are fine in the rock garden.

### PASSIFLORA (pas-i-FLOH-rah)

Passion Flower. Mostly tendrill climbing plants grown indoors or out doors in the south. They have pretty and interesting flowers and make nice climbers for the house; can be grown thus in pots, having some leaf mold in fibrous loam; give a little liquid manure when in growth.

**Columbian species, Mixed.** PASS-1. Pkt. 50c

These are different species collected in Columbia, S. America, and will be of considerable interest to those liking this beautiful vine.

**mollissima.** PASS-2. Pkt. 50c (Tasconia mollissima). Flowers 3" across, rose, fruits yellow, Andes.

### PEDICULARIS

(pe-dik-eu-LAY-riis)

Wood-beetony, Lousewort. Annual and perennial plants of Figwort Family. Flowers 2-lipped, spiky clusters in whitish or reddish colors. They are fine wild garden flowers.

**densiflora.** PEDI-2. Pkt. 25c One of the most brilliant, with foot-high spikes of scarlet flowers. Perhaps somewhat parasitic and seed should be sown in open woodland in well drained locations, 1 ft., HP. Very choice and rare.

**siphonanthia.** PEDI-3. Pkt. 25c Beautiful leaves and pink flowers for rockeries.

**nepalensis.** PEDI-4. Pkt. 25c **greenlandica.** PEDI-1. Pkt. 25c Flowers are elephant heads, trunk, ears and all. Grows in wet places, 12-18-in. tall, July.

### PELARGONIUM

(per-ahr-GON-ni-um)

The genus to which the common Geranium belongs. It is quite distinct but related to the genus Geranium. The common house Geranium is listed under *P. zonale*. They do well in any good soil and many do well in naturalizing. The seed can be sown early either indoor or out and the plants grown on in the usual way. Raising the various Pelargonium and Geranium plants is very popular but to actually grow them from seed with the added interest of developing new varieties yourself, is very interesting.

**zonale, Mixed.** PELA-2. Pkt. 20c An European strain of the common Geranium (jee-RAY-ni-um) saved from a special collection of prized plants. The growing of Geraniums from seed being a very interesting pastime and many different kinds, colors and types resulting in interesting finds. Best grown in pots from the transplanting stage from seedlings and the pots plunged in coarse soil during the summer months, when the pots can then be taken indoors during the winter months for growth through the winter.

### PELTOPHORUM

**africanum.** PELT-1. Pkt. 50c Rhodesian Black Wattle. Highly ornamental tree with bright yellow flowers and feathery foliage, thornless, flowers in terminal panicles, sweet scented, summer, deciduous; should be fine for the South.

### PENNSETUM (pen-i-SEE-tum)

A genus of ornamental grasses both annual and perennial; making the most beautiful plants for border or for specimens in the lawn as well as for effect in bouquets or for drying for winter use. Start seeds indoors in March growing the seedlings on in small pots if possible; give plenty of room and allow 12"-18" apart in the garden.

**ruppelianum.** PENN-1. Pkt. 15c 1/4 oz. 35c Mountain grass. Very popular, with very narrow leaves, 2 ft. long; this is strikingly colored in purple, coppery-red and rose, 4 ft. tall.

**villosum (longistylum).** PENN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c Short leaves and 4" purplish spikes at end of 2 ft. stems. The long feathery bristles give a plume-like effect. While a perennial it should be grown in N. as an annual. Hardier than most species and a very pretty grass for the sunny border.

**PEPEROMIA**

Usually succulent and often prostrate plants from tropical regions; grow as foliage plants in G.H. in warm temperature and be careful of watering.

**Andean species.** PEPE-1. Pkt. 50c

### PERILLA (pe-RIL-ah)

Half hardy annuals valued for their highly colored foliage and used in summer bedding and sub-tropical effects; thrive in any light loamy soil; start seeds in March indoors in gentle heat, harden off and set out late in May; native of India and China.

**frutescens crispa.** PERI-1. Pkt. 15c Easily grown annual especially valued for the rich color effect of its foliage, deep maroon with bronze metallic sheen, the margins curled, crisped and undulated; used much as one would Coleus but it is much quicker in growth and easier grown; sow seeds in position or start indoors, 4 ft.

**nonkinensis.** PERI-2. Pkt. 15c Half hardy annual, deep purple foliage, very popular bedding plant.

**laciniata.** PERI-3. Pkt. 15c Pretty laciniated foliage giving it an effective appearance.

### PHACELIA (fa-SEE-li-ah)

Hardy annuals, mostly lavender, violet or blue flowers in clusters or in racemes, charming in mass plantings; sow where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors for early bloom.

**campanularia.** PHAC-1. Pkt. 10c Large brilliant deep blue flowers, very beautiful, useful for edging or rock garden, delighting in a dry soil and sunny situation, 9".

**leucophylla.** PHAC-2. Pkt. 20c Hairy, much cut leaves and spikes of small white or pink flowers; rather showy in the RG. HP, 1 ft.

**linearis.** PHAC-4. Pkt. 50c

**tanacetifolia.** PHAC-3. Pkt. 15c Bee Food. An annual with blue flowers, especially grown for bee food. Those wishing to sow it in quantity, scatter the seed where it is to grow during April. Price per oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

PHAC-3. Pkt. 20c

### PHLOGACANTHUS

(flo-ga-CAN-thus)

Somewhat shrubby plants with spikes of attractive flowers, related to Acanthus. They are best grown in the greenhouse, requiring a rather warm, damp atmosphere and soil rich in humus. The flowers are tubular, two-lipped, rather long and broad.

**thyrsiflorus.** PHLK-1. Pkt. 30c

A moderate-sized shrub, with narrow Family, bearing red and yellow spotted

### PETUNIA

There is hardly any other flower that will give so much bloom with as little care as will the Petunias; in the hot summers, their bloom is continuous. Their use is confined to porch boxes and baskets and for bedding. They do not do well in shade.

SEE LAST ISSUE FOR DETAILED CLASSIFICATION.

### PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or shrubby border. Easily grown from seeds.

**Purple Mixed.** PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture, 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

### PHLOGOCANTHUS

**tryrsiflorus.** PHLK-1. Pkt. 25c

### PHLOX

A genus with mostly perennials and consisting of a varied list of plants; all are easily grown. The perennial sorts do well in a rather heavy soil, but all thrive in any good garden soil. While the best known are the tall perennials, they come in other types, creeping species that are suited for rock work.

**paniculata, New Hybrids.** PHLX-1. Pkt. 15c

Often listed as *P. decussata*. Common Summer Phlox.

Contains brilliant colors in large flowered plants, strictly first class selections; perennial and will afford an interesting collection of new colors and combinations.

**Drummondii, Gigantea, Mixed.** PHLX-2. Pkt. 20c

Easily grown summer annuals preferring sunny situations, light rich loam; if faded blooms are removed will flower again in the fall; excellent for borders, beds and cutting. This is an extra large flowered strain, florets 1 1/4"-1 1/2" across, blooming freely in massive trusses. This strain has taken all the prizes, 1 ft.

**Art Shades.** PHLX-3. Pkt. 20c Soft pastel colors and delicate shades in mammoth trusses of large flowers, 1 ft.

**compacta, Mixed.** PHLX-9. Pkt. 25c A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

**cupidata.** PHLX-10. Pkt. 20c Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

**Cecily.** PHLX-4. Pkt. 20c This is the finest large flowering dwarf Phlox in existence, forming round compact bushes about 6-8-in. tall which are covered with its large flowers. These very beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the large size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

**odysurgens.** PHLX-6. Pkt. 50c Prostrate, with shiny leaves and big flowers varying from white to deep pink. One of the most beautiful species and easy in the Northwest but regarded as very difficult in the East; needs woodland conditions of shade and humus, HP. Very rare species.

**diffusa.** PHLX-7. Pkt. 50c A needle-leaved species forming dense mats a foot or more across, covered with fairly large blooms, usually lavender but occasionally white or pink. Needs very gravelly soil in full sun, with sharp drainage; under these conditions the western Phlox are fairly easy to grow in the East, in spite of their reputed difficulty; seeds germinate quickly, 6", HP.

**speciosa.** PHLX-8. Pkt. 50c

### PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rootstock produces a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2-in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate very readily, the seedling grows rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

**tenax.** PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9 1/2 ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keel. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow, HP, 5-15 ft.

**cockianum.** PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c A plant half the size of *P. tenax*, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers, HHP, 3-7 ft.

**speciosa.** PHLX-9. Pkt. 50c

### PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-i-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy only up to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position, easily grown from seed.

**integerrolia.** PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy only in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.

**copensis coccinea.** PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c

This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.

**copensis.** HYG-1. Pkt. 50c

Cape Fuschia. Subshrubby flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.

**PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-i-ah)**

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Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The decid

**PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)**

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.

—*empetriflorum*. **PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c**

A neat with needle-like leaves and stems strown with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSh.

**PHYSOSTEGIA**

(fy-soh-STEE-ji-ah)

False Dragonhead. Obedient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.

—*virginica*. **Mixed. PHOS-3x: Pkt. 20c**

Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.

**PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)**

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are, prized for winter bouquets.

—*minima*.

**PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c**

**PIERIS (py-ER-is)**

Evergreen shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.

—*floribunda*.

**PIER-3. Pkt. 50c**

Handsome small evergreen shrub, may be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open, and make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft.

—*formosa*.

**PIER-1. Pkt. 25c**

Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.

—*japonica*.

**PIER-4. Pkt. 50c**

Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.

—*ovalifolia*.

**PIER-2. Pkt. 25c**

Deciduous or semi-evergreen with short sprays of oblong white bells. 40 ft.

—*taiwanensis*.

**PIER-5. Pkt. 50c**

Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS, 6-10 ft.

**PLATYCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)**

—*grandiflorum*, Mixed. **PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c**

A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.

**PLECTRITIS**

—*congesta*.

**PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c**

**PLEIOTAXIS**

—*species*.

**PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c**

S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft. tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads, stem and leaves corytoid.

**PLUMBAGO**

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.

—*zeyheri*.

**PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c**

A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, likes some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

**PODOPHYLLUM**

(pod-oh-FIL-um)

Perennial plants best grown in shady places.

—*modi*.

**PODO-1. Pkt. 40c**

A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled rich pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible; fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shade R/G.

—*species*.

**PODO-2. Pkt. 50c**

Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and hand-some branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

**POLEMONIUM**

(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)

Small genus (Phlox Family) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.

—*cornutum*.

**POLE-6. Pkt. 25c**

A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and is rather short-lived. HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—*coeruleum gracile*. **POLE-1. Pkt. 20c** (Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-valerian). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.

—*coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue*.

**POLE-2. Pkt. 15c**

Extra large flowered strain.

—*haydeni*. **POLE-3. Pkt. 20c**

A very good native western species found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1 ft. tall, May-Aug.

—*occidentale*.

**POLE-4. Pkt. 25c**

Native western bog species, robust growth.

—*puelliferum*.

**POLE-5. Pkt. 25c**

Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravel with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.

—*puelliformis*.

**POLE-6. Pkt. 25c**

Double Begonia-flowered in a rich orange-scarlet color, very large flowers and most attractive, one of the better new varieties, 2 ft.

—*Dazzler*.

**POLE-13. Pkt. 10c;**

—*Cavalcade*.

**POLE-12. Pkt. 10c;**

—*Ryburgh Hybrids*.

**POLE-14. Pkt. 10c;**

—*bulleyana*.

**POLE-15. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curculia*.

**POLE-16. Pkt. 10c;**

—*orientalis*.

**POLE-17. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-18. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-19. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-20. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-21. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-22. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-23. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-24. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-25. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-26. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-27. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-28. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-29. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-30. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-31. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-32. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-33. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-34. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-35. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-36. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-37. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-38. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-39. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-40. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-41. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-42. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-43. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-44. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

**POLE-45. Pkt. 10c;**

—*curviflora*.

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**RANUNCULUS**

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

**ASIATICUS:** (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

**—hirtellus.** RUN-4. Pkt. 50c

A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth growing.

**—lindleyi.** RUN-5. Pkt. 25c

**—montanus.** RUN-6. Pkt. 35c

A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

**—superbus.** RUN-3. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

**RHODANTE**

**—manglesii.** RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c

Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

**RHODODENDRON**

(roh-doh-DEN-dron)

They are easy to grow if given a few some special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and the evergreen sorts need wind protection. All dislike hot sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

**—ceruginosum.** RODN-1. Pkt. 75c

A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/2 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 6-8 ft. (Campanulatum Series).

**—albrechtii.** RHON-24. Pkt. 75c

A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland, Azalea series, Camadense subseries, 3-5 ft.

**—anthopogon.** ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling Daphne in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

**—arboreum.** RODN-2. Pkt. 75c

A glorious tender tree-like species, for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arboreum Series).

**—Aucklandii.** RODN-31. Pkt. 75c

**—curitum.** RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

**—augustinii.** RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

**—Azor.** RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

**—Azor x Griesonianum.** RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

**—barbatum.** ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c

Another rather tender tree 30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

**—brachyanthum.** RHON-33. Pkt. 75c

**—cerceum.** RHON-3. Pkt. 75c

**—camelliaeflorum.** ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c

Sometimes epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers inch-wide, white tinged pink and borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North, 2-6 ft. (Camelliaeflorum Series).

**—canadopolitanum.** RHON-6. Pkt. 75c

Loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 inch long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; a very early bloomer, shrub 12-18 ft. tall. (Canadopolitanum Series).

**—campbelliae.** ROHN-20. Pkt. 75c

A geographical form of Rh. arboreum, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arboreum series).

**—campylocarpum.** RHON-7. Pkt. 75c

Perhps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 in. long and 2 in. across, clear canary yellow or pale yellow, sometimes with a faint crimson blotch at the base. (Thompsonii Series).

**—carolinianum.** RHON-35. Pkt. 75c

**—ciliatum.** RHON-8. Pkt. 75c

A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates, with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely free flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddenii Series).

**—cinnabarinum.** RHON-9. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with rather tuberous or brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. tall flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnamon (Cinnabarinum Series).

**—decorum.** RHON-37. Pkt. 75c

**—deleiniense.** RHON-38. Pkt. 75c

**—desquamatum.** RHON-39. Pkt. 75c

**—eleagnoides.** RHON-11. Pkt. 75c

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. For slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lepidotum Series).

**—falconeri.** RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

Large shrub or tree with foot-long leaves and clusters of 20 or more cream to pale yellow flowers 2" long. Regarded as one of the world's finest shrubs; rather tender and needs protection from wind. TS, 50 ft.

**—Fargesii.** RHON-40. Pkt. 75c

**—formosum.** RHON-25. Pkt. 75c

Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. (Maddenii Series).

**—fulgens.** RHON-12. Pkt. 75c

Large bright scarlet flowers on a medium sized shrub and very early flowering; from high altitudes and fairly hardy. (Campanulatum Series).

**—Griesonianum.** RHON-41. Pkt. 75c

**—glacuum.** RHON-13. Pkt. 75c

A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage.

A good one for the front of the border. (Glauicum Series).

**—grande.** RHON-14. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

**—Griffithianum.** RHON-22. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 6 in. across, white with green spots often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft., tender (Fortunei Series).

**—hippocrateoides.** RHON-42. Pkt. 75c

**—hirsutum, Alpen Rose.** RHON-29. Pkt. 75c

This seed comes from N. Ireland and is probably the only Rhododendron that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it also has been found in the Swiss Alps at 2700 ft.

**—hodgsonii.** RHON-15. Pkt. 75c

A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

**—imperitum.** RHON-43. Pkt. 75c

**—johnst.-canum.** RHON-4. Pkt. 75c

**—Lady Alice Fitzwilliam.** RHON-26. Pkt. 75c

Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, beautiful.

**—lancatum.** RHON-16. Pkt. 75c

A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Companulatum Series).

**—Maddeni.** RHON-23. Pkt. 75c

Very sweet scented white flowers 1 1/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddeni Series).

**—micranthum.** RHON-45. Pkt. 75c

**—molle.** RHON-46. Pkt. 75c

**—monpinense.** RHON-27. Pkt. 50c

Early flowering white, dwarf species, one of the very best; seed from a valuable English collection.

**—oleifolium.** RHON-47. Pkt. 75c

**—oreocrepis.** RHON-48. Pkt. 75c

**—polylepis.** RHON-49. Pkt. 75c

**—pubescens.** RHON-50. Pkt. 75c

**—puncticum.** RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15 lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and is one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy. N. of Philadelphia, it is very useful for grafting stock even in cold regions; mass plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

**—racemosum.** RHON-51. Pkt. 75c

**—var. oleifolium.** RHON-52. Pkt. 75c

**—ravum.** RHON-53. Pkt. 75c

**—rubiginosum.** RHON-54. Pkt. 75c

**—Schlippenbachii.** RHON-55. Pkt. 75c

**—Smirnowii.** RHON-56. Pkt. 75c

**—sutichuenense.** RHON-57. Pkt. 75c

**—thompsonii.** RHON-17. Pkt. 75c

One of the finest of all, 2 inch flowers of deep blood red, fleshy and waxy, extremely free blooming. A tall bush, with rounded bluish-green leaves. Unfortunately attempts to grow it outside in the East have not been successful. (Thompsonii Series).

**—var. candelabrum.** RHON-18. Pkt. 75c

A variety with paler colored flowers.

**—tephropleum.** RHON-28. Pkt. 50c

Very hardy dwarf shrub with rose-red flowers.

**—tsangpoense.** RHON-58. Pkt. 75c

**—triflorum.** RODN-30. Pkt. 75c

**—wightii.** RHON-19. Pkt. 75c

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lacteum Series).

**—Williamsianum hybrids.** RHON-62. Pkt. 75c

**—yunnanense.** RHON-61. Pkt. 75c

RHEUM (REE-um)

A strong and vigorous growing Asiatic genus of perennials of which the Rhubarb is the most popular, here. Other species are used for bold effect in the border.

**—nobile.** RHEM-1. Pkt. 40c

The stem is densely covered with overlapping downward pointing bracts, which are strikingly effective; a fine plant for foliage effect, especially when young with its white leaves and stems; much well in winter, 4 ft. HP.

**—acuminatum.** RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c

A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP, 2-3 ft.

**RHODCHYPOXIS**

(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)

Beautiful little bulbous plants from So. Af.; very rare in cultivation; making a dense tuft of short grassy leaves and bearing throughout the summer, flat 6-pointed stars 3/4 in. across; like moist but well drained sandy soil, in half shade; hardness uncertain but will stand 20 degrees. They can be wintered in a cool basement window, apparently they prefer not to dry out completely.

**baurii.** RHOX-1. Pkt. \$1.00

The most showy with brilliant rose to white flowers, flowering all summer and making a charming pot plant as well; slow to increase and very rare in seed; from Basotholand; cool positions, hardy.

**RHON-36. Pkt. 75c**

Large flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnamon color, externally with rose; lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, one of the finest of all species. (Maddenii Series).

**RHON-37. Pkt. 75c**

Large flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnamon color, externally with rose; lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, one of the finest of all species. (Maddenii Series).

**RHON-38. Pkt. 75c**

mauvies and lilac shades.

**columbaria.** Lavender.

**SCAB-2.**  
Pkt. 20c

Delicate Lavender. Perennial in an attractive lavender-blue, 1½ ft.

**—Delicate Pink** **SCAB-3.** Pkt. 20c  
Orchid pink with a pink sheen, 2-ft.

**—piceacephala.** **SCAB-16.** Pkt. 50c  
Pale pink perennial, 6", for scree RG.

**—Imperial Giants, Hybrids.** **SCAB-4.**  
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

A great advance in annual Scabiosa development extremely large well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad frilly petals, rounded bee-hive shape; plants very upright, long wiry stems and excellent for florist or garden planting; new and unusual colors, 3½-4 ft.

**—Imperial Giant Blue Moon.** **SCAB-5.**  
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c

Large dark lavender-blue, made up of broad, heavy, waxy petals without the pin-cushion center, pretty.

**—Giant Flowering Hybrids.** **SCAB-6.**  
Pkt. 20c

An extra select large flowering compact hot house strain.

**—graminifolia.** **SCAB-17.** Pkt. 40c

Soft lavender flowers amid silvery foliage, 6" tall, fine for RG.

#### EIGHT SPECIAL STRAINS ANNUAL

**SCABIOSA:**

Definitely a much better strain than the ordinary strains; selected by one of the best flower seed growers thru many years, these varieties have been improved to near perfection in purity, size of bloom, as well as in the length of the strong wiry stems. We especially recommend these varieties to critical Scabiosa growers.

**—Ageratum Blue.** **SCAB-7.** Pkt. 10c;

Pretty light blue.

**—Azure Fairy.** **SCAB-8.** Pkt. 10c;

Azure blue, fine color.

**—Loveiness.** **SCAB-9.** Pkt. 10c;

Salmon rose shades.

**—Orchid Shades.** **SCAB-10.** Pkt. 10c;

Soft rose-lavender blends.

**—Peach Blossom.** **SCAB-11.** Pkt. 10c;

Peach blossom pink.

#### SPHAERALCEA

(see-RAL-see-ah)

Globe Malloes. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their Rosette.

**SCAB-12.** Pkt. 10c;

Deep suffused salmon.

**—Salmon Beauty.** **SCAB-13.** Pkt. 10c;

Pure salmon, rich coloring.

**—Shasta Improved.** **SCAB-14.** Pkt. 10c;

Pure white of enormous size.

**—Blend of Above 8 Varieties.** **SCAB-15X.**

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00

SCHIZANTHUS

(sky-ZAN-thus)

Beautifully marked and unusually formed flowers in chamois, rose, lavender, and purple shades with fern-like foliage. Excellent for pot culture the year round and partly shaded beds, doing best in cool climate; pinch tops off young plants to induce bushy plants; for winter use, sow in Sept., for February to May bloom; for summer bloom outdoors, sow indoors in March, setting plants out when weather becomes warm in May. Schizanthus makes up beautifully in corsages, are long lasting and very pretty, 1½ ft.

**—Dr. Badger's Hybrids.** **SCHZ-1.**

Pkt. 20c

Large flowers, brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, but without any whites. Each flower with a large golden blotch. Plants compact, 12-14 in. tall. Outstanding for the best florist's trade.

**—Butterfly Mixture.** **SCHZ-2.** Pkt. 15c

A fine bright mixture free flowering, compact pyramidal plants, 12-15 in.

**—Chislehurst Hybrids.** **SCHZ-4.** Pkt. 15c

A large flowered pretty French strain in violet and purple shades.

**—Hurst Monarch.** **SCHZ-7.** Pkt. 25c

A compact growing strain in a beautiful blend and combination of colors.

**—wintonensis.** **SCHZ-6.** Pkt. 90c

Hybrid between S. pinnatus and S. grahamii showing many variations in color and form, rose shades, 16-in.

**—Schizanthus Blend.** **SCHZ-5X.**

Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 95c

Blend of above strains and others from different growers. High class in every way.

#### SCHOMBURGKIA

Epiphytes native of tropical America, flowers in terminal racemes or panicles; culture same as for Cattleya.

**SCHO-1.** Pkt. \$1.00

To 12" high, sepals and petals wine-purple, very waxy lip with lateral lobes pale rose and mid-lobe purple; Dec.-July, native of Columbia.

#### SCILLA (SIL-ah)

Very attractive and popular bulbs of Lily family with rather narrow basal leaves and sprays of starry flowers in blue, white and pink. There are a great many species, only a few of which are known in gardens in this country; easily grown in any good soil and increase rapidly; many ideal for open woodlands.

**Mixed Colors.** **SILL-1.** Pkt. 30c

Hispánica and Campanulata, Mixed, pink, white and blue flowers.

#### SECURIDACA

**longipendulata.** **SECU-1.** Pkt. 50c

Rhodesian Violet Tree. A very beautiful tree with small pea-like purple-pink flowers with perfums of violets, to 25 ft., not easy to raise.

#### SESBANIA

**microphylla.** **SESB-1.** Pkt. 50c

Graceful plant for marshy ground or by pond; long willowy stems, golden pea-shaped flowers, ½" long, summer. From S. Rhodesia.

#### SEDUM (SEE-dum)

Mostly hardy, succulent or fleshy, erect or prostrate plants, easily grown and of much use in rock gardens. They do best in a light soil and a sunny location; no rock garden can be considered complete without its Sedums; they are especially appealing to children. Sow seed in summer when the seedlings can be wintered over for setting out in their permanent position in the spring, or they can be started in the spring.

**—Acre,** **SEDM-2.** Pkt. 25c

A vigorous and spreading species; for

RG, not to be put near choice plants; mats of rich green spangled with gold stars, HP, 4".

**—caeruleum, azureum.** **SEDM-1.** Pkt. 20c

Blue flowered annual for rockery.

**—liebergii.** **SEDM-3.** Pkt. 25c

A very fine species for RG, with fleshy spoon-shaped powdered leaves and sprays of golden stars. HP.

**—oregano.** **SEDM-5.** Pkt. 50c

**—roseum.** **SEDM-6.** Pkt. 40c

**—tatarinowii.** **SEDM-4.** Pkt. 25c

Somewhat like the common Live-for-ever but more dwarf, with loose heads of pale pink.

#### SEMPERVIVUM

(sem-per-VY-vum)

Succulent plants or sub-shrubs; leaves are thick and fleshy, generally forming rosettes, flowers are borne in dense heads, white, pink, greenish, yellow or purple; all the hardy sorts are suitable for rock work and borders, the tender sorts make good house plants or for summer bedding. They do well in any soil, even sandy, easily grown from seed sown in spring or late summer.

**—caespitosum.** **SEMP-1.** Pkt. 40c

A tender species from the Canary Isles, shrubby plant with lovely golden flowers.

**SENECIO (se-NEE-shi-oh)**

Groundsel. Large and variable genus, herbs, shrubs and trees belonging to Daisy Family, including the florist pot plant Cineraria. In general, they are easily grown in good loamy soil.

**—diversifolia.** **SENE-5.** Pkt. 25c

Low growing shrub with leyyow flowers.

**—doronicum.** **SENE-8.** Pkt. 50c

Orange Daisy. Perennial, 1 ft., for RG.

**—jacqamontana.** **SENE-6.** Pkt. 15c

Collected in the Himalayas, but we have no description as yet.

**—macroglossus.** **SENE-7.** Pkt. 50c

Cape Ivy. Bright yellow daisies, glossy green ivy-foliage, a herbaceous climber, HP, loves sun, also a good climber for cool greenhouse. From the Cape.

**—purshiana.** **SENE-3.** Pkt. 20c

A native western species, light gray foliage, 6-10 inches tall.

**—scandens.** **SENE-4.** Pkt. 25c

Very attractive low climber with loose panicles of yellow-rayed daisies in summer; fairly hardy but should have some winter protection in N. Fine grown against a south wall, HHP, 3-4 ft.

**—ciliatum.** **SENE-1.** Pkt. 50c

Stems coated with white wool and armed with prickles; flowers white, purple at the center, fruits yellow.

**—marginatum.** **SOLN-12.** Pkt. 25c

Stems coated with white wool and armed with prickles; flowers white, purple at the center, fruits yellow.

**—macdonaldii.** **SOLN-2.** Pkt. 20c

A select variety of Jerusalem Cherry, nice foliage and bright fruits, for pots.

**—galeatum.** **SOLN-15.** Pkt. 50c

Seeds from Columbia.

**—Hlavacek's Masterpiece.** **SOLN-3.**

Pkt. 25c

Perennial, 15-in. tall, having small red ornamental fruits.

**—clevelandii.** **SOLN-4.** Pkt. 20c

The largest and best hybrids, 1½ ft.

**—Large Flow. Hybrids.** **STAT-4.** Pkt. 20c

The largest and best hybrids, 1½ ft.

**—perexii.** **STAT-8.** Pkt. 25c

Rich, bright blue, HP.

**—tataricae.** **STAT-5.** Pkt. 15c

Perennial, rose colored.

**—Statice Blend.** **STAT-6X.** Pkt. 10c

All species and varieties.

**—Six Hills Hybrids.** **STAT-10.** Pkt. 25c

Large flowers in many shades, HP, 1½ ft.

**STRELITZIA (stre-LIT-si-ah)**

Bird of Paradise. Plants of the Banana Family with showy blossoms borne in rigid bracts. They are tender subjects and must be grown in the N. as tub plants.

**—nigra.** **STRE-2.** Seeds 30c each

A giant species for conservatory or warm climates; leaves 3 ft. long grow at the summit of the stem; the very large flowers are blue. TP, 18 ft.

**—regina.** **STRE-1.** Seeds 25c each

Beautiful flowers resembling birds in flight, quily colored deep blue and orange; banana-like foliage and lovely subject for conservatory doing well in large tubs or pots, also outdoors in mild climates.

**STREPANTHERA**

(strep-to-kahr-pus)

Cape Primrose. Choice herbaceous plants skin to Gloriosa and Saintpaulia, usually stemless with showy blue or purple flowers and broad basal leaves; easily grown sown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse producing blooming plants the following winter. They are grown as an indoor pot plant.

**—achimenesflorae.** **Mixed.** **STEP-1.** Pkt. 35c

Pkt. 35c

Orchid flowered. **STEP-2.** Pkt. 35c

**TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)**

Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sunflower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c  
An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-sheen of speciosa Fireball. TITH-2. Pkt. 15c  
A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.

**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c  
Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias for background or cutting, 6-9 feet.

**TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)**

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-lipped flowers resembling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse. In fls. they are used as the Pansy in the N. They thrive in partially shaded places and require regular watering. Set plants out after frosts are past and ground warm.

**fourniere.** TORE-1. Pkt. 25c  
While they are perennials they are best grown as annuals in the North; used much as Pansies are in the N., doing best in partial shade, along water course or in sandy soils if well watered; flowers rich blue with golden centers, very free, excellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.

**TOWNSENDIA (toun-SEN-di-ah)**

Perennials closely resembling Aster with rather large heads in varying colors from white, rose to violet and with ray. They are not commonly grown and are especially suited for the Rock Garden.

**exscapa.** TOWN-1. Pkt. 40c  
Easter Daisy. Stemless perennial, 1" tall, mauve color with yellow disc, for cool scree RG, pretty.

**TRACHELOSPERMUM**

(tray-kel-oh-SPUR-mum)  
Star-Jasmine. Genus of S. Asiatic evergreen vines with fragrant white flowers.

**fragrans.** TRAC-1. Pkt. 40c

**TRADESCANTIA**

## (trad-es-KAN-ti-ah)

The genus is made up of plants having various habits, the tender ones usually grown for their foliage effects and the hardy ones make attractive border plants with white, rose-purple or blue flowers; they are all easily grown from seeds. Wandering Jew and Spiderworts belong here.

**Beauty Blend.** TRAD-1. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy species and varieties, usually giving some flowers the first year; includes many fine named varieties, 3 ft., HP.

**TRICHOSANTHES**

(trih-cus-pi-DAY-ri-ah)  
Sakura Gourd. Annual climber with white flowers.

**TRICUSPIDARIA**

(tri-cus-pi-DAY-ri-ah)  
(Crinodendron). Chilean trees or shrubs for greenhouse culture except in the South; flowers are borne singly.

**lanceolata.** TRIO-1. Pkt. 25c  
Very attractive with drooping scarlet urn-shaped flowers, fairly hardy in a sheltered position.

**TRILLIUM (TRIL-i-um)**

Hardy perennial plants of Lily family having short thick rootstocks. Leaves in threes and flowers 3-parted in pink, white, violet or bulish. They are beautiful woodland flowers, thriving in rich moist shady places.

**ovatum.** TRIL-1. Pkt. 50c  
Fragrant white flowers changing to rose-pink, best suitable for wild garden, to 1½ ft.

**TRIPTERIS**

**hyoscyaroides.** TRIP-1. Pkt. 15c  
Golden yellow flowers with black disk, hardy annual, 2-ft., a pretty and airy So. At. daisy, easily grown, sow seeds early in the spring.

**TRITELIA**

**uniflora.** TRIT-1. Pkt. 50c  
Pale blue stars, 6" tall, growing into a bulb, RG.

**TROLLIUS (TROL-i-us)**

Globe Flower. Perennial plants with lobed and cut leaves and flowers resembling large double Buttercups and belonging to Buttercup Family. They naturally grow in swampy places but can be grown in reasonably good garden soil that is not too dry, May-July.

**acaulis.** TROL-2. Pkt. 40c  
A very rare but quite easy species for the rock garden, happy in rather heavy soil with plenty of moisture, in full sun. They have 2 inch buttercups of brilliant golden yellow in late spring and borne singly on short stems above a tuft of deeply clasped leaves. Seed is much easier to germinate than that of most Globeflowers, but should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing HP, 6 inches.

**albiflorus.** TROL-1. Pkt. 25c  
Creamy white flowers, 4-20-in. tall, flowering May-June. A western species from Montana.

**ledebourii.** TROL-4. Pkt. 50c  
Orange Globe Flower, 2 ft. tall, perennial for moist sunny spot in bog garden.

**patulus.** TROL-3. Pkt. 50c  
A dwarf globeflower for damp to wet places, especially beside a brook or pool; large wide-open soft yellow flowers. HP, 1 ft.

**pumilus.** TROL-5. Pkt. 60c  
Alpine King-cup. Tiny flat Buttercups with golden flowers and dark shiny leaves, 9"-10" tall. Pretty.

**TULBAGHIA**

Plants of the Lily family, with urn- or silver-shaped flowers in umbels; tender N., fine for window plants.

**violacea.** TULB-1. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful umbels of clear mauve flowers on 24" stems, in S. nearly always in bloom.

**TULIPA (TEW-li-pah)**

There are great many wild species of Tulips that are greatly admired by fanciers, especially for the rock garden and some of these have been used in breeding the newer strains of border varieties.

Many of the species are rather small in both plant and flower but some have the largest and most brilliant blooms of the entire genus, with some having several flowers to the stem. Seed requires several weeks to germinate and should be sown early in pots or carefully prepared seed beds, several years are generally required for the bulbs to reach blooming size but in this way a collection of rare and expensive kinds can be acquired at little expense.

**biflora.** TULP-2. Pkt. 50c  
A small early species for R. G. each stem bearing 3-4 small star-like flowers in white or yellow; easily grown from seed, 5 in., HB.

**chrysanthemum.** TULP-4. Pkt. 50c  
Another Heinemann introduction, dark blue with white eye, the blue being a select shade for Veberans. HB, 8".

**kaufmanniana.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c  
Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

**sprengeri.** TULP-3. Pkt. 75c  
Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower; stellata. TULP-1. Pkt. 50c

Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotted yellow at base, close to lovely T. clusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun and fine for rock garden or border, HB, 6-16 inches.

**USIN-1. Pkt. 15c**  
Perennial, 5-ft. pretty in the border.

**URSINIA (ur-SIN-i-ah)**

Mostly hardy annuals having daisy-like flowers in orange shades on long wiry stems standing 2-3 ft. above low tufts of finely cut foliage; plants bloom profusely in mid-summer to late fall making a colorful addition to the sunny border; they can be potted up for winter bloom indoors.

**anthemoides.** USIN-2. Pkt. 15c  
Jewells-of-the-Veldt, orange flowers with deep purple centers, 1-2 ft.

**Hybrids.** USIN-2. Pkt. 15c  
Pretty yellow and orange shades.

**VACCINIUM (vak-SIN-i-um)**

Deciduous shrubs and trees native of the colder parts even to the Arctic Circle; it included plants known as Blueberry, Cranberry, Cowberry, Whortleberry, etc. Some are grown for their ornamental foliage and others for their fruits. They are easily grown from seed and require a lime free soil, thriving best in a sandy, moist peat soil.

**donicum.** VACC-1. Pkt. 25c

**VALERIANA**

(vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)

Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden effect or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are easily grown hardy border plants.

**rubra.** Mixed. VAL-1. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial alpine species in White, rose and dark red.

**VANDA (VAN-dah)**

Beautiful tropical epiphytic orchids, having racemes of fragrant white, lilac, blue or greenish flowers, usually with sacs or spurs; they require a high temperature and humid atmosphere during the growing period, during the winter a drier and cooler place and exposed to the sun. See Orchids.

**caerulea.** VAND-1. Pkt. \$1.00  
Blue Orchid. Light blue flowers, 4 inches across in erect racemes, 18 inches tall; from the Himalayas.

**VELTHEIMIA (velt-HY-mi-ah)**

Bulbous plants of Lily Family with sword-like foliage in basal rosettes and tubular drooping flowers in dense terminal clusters; easy culture, in greenhouse in N. or outdoors in S. Rich fibrous soil with charcoal and sand best for growing the bulb.

**viridifolia.** VELT-1. Pkt. 25c  
Well adapted for pot culture; 40-60 reddish tubular flowers 1½" long; ideal rock garden plant in mild sections.

**VENIDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)**

Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the Arctothis; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart, in sunshine and well drained soil.

**calendulaceum.** VNID-1. Pkt. 10c  
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.

**fastuosum.** Golden Orange. VNID-2. Pkt. 20c  
Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2-ft.

**Hybrids.** VNID-3. Pkt. 20c  
Double rowed Daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black, 2-ft.

**VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)**

Thrive in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus Celsia, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the background of the hardy border.

**species.** VERO-1. Pkt. 15c  
—stroblii. VERO-2. Pkt. 25c  
Low carpeting plant for planting between blocks of path, or for rougher parts of the RG; dark scalloped leaves and numerous heads of blue flowers. HP, 3".

**spicata ensiana.** VERO-2. Pkt. 15c  
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes, 1½-ft. perennial.

**spicata. VERO-3. Pkt. 30c  
spicata. Mixed.** VERO-9. Pkt. 30c  
spicata. Mixed. VERO-8x. Pkt. 15c

**VERONICA (ve-ROH-i-ah)**

Annuals and perennials highly useful in the border and rock garden; hardy, free flowering, thrive in an open sunny position or light shade, easily grown from seeds.

**pekinensis.** VERO-7. Pkt. 40c  
Trailing with woolly leaves and soft pink flowers, tr. HP.

**spicata.** VERO-6. Pkt. 25c  
Low carpeting plant for planting between blocks of path, or for rougher parts of the RG; dark scalloped leaves and numerous heads of blue flowers. HP, 3".

**spicata ensiana.** VERO-2. Pkt. 15c  
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes, 1½-ft. perennial.

**spicata. VERO-3. Pkt. 30c  
spicata. Mixed.** VERO-9. Pkt. 30c  
spicata. Mixed. VERO-8x. Pkt. 15c

**VINCA ROSEA (VIN-kah)**

Madagascar Periwinkle is a tender perennial grown in the North as an annual. It is a good garden subject with rosy-purple flowers and used in parks as a bedding plant with good effect; sow seeds early in a warm greenhouse and try to transplant several times before setting out. Sun or partial shade.

**Pure White.** VINC-2. Pkt. 10c  
**Crimson.** VINC-3. Pkt. 10c  
**Mixed.** VINC-4X. Pkt. 10c

**VIDORELLA**

residifolia. VID-1. Pkt. 50c  
Straggly plant with narrow leaves, small bright yellow globular flower heads, fine for mass plantings. From S. Rhodesia.

**VIBURNUM (vy-BUR-num)**

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees widely distributed in the northern hemisphere; they are among the most ornamental and useful shrubs and make good shrubby plants in the shrub border. Their foliage is especially beautiful in the fall; flowers are showy and followed by attractive fruits. Sow seeds when ripe or stratify them when received.

**coccineum.** VIR-2. Pkt. 25c  
Double rowed Daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black, 2-ft.

**Hybrids.** VIR-3. Pkt. 25c  
Popular large flowered, rich yellow variety, HP, 1½ ft.

**VIRGINIA STOCKS. See Malcomia.**

**VERNOMIA (ver-NOH-i-ah)**

Ironweed. Perennial plants in N. and tropical trees and shrubs in S. They are used as plants in the border and do best in good rich soil.

**glabra.** VERN-1. Pkt. 50c  
A herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia; deep blue Cornflower-like flowers, shrubby, 1-2 ft., long stems and a good cut flower; will stand some frost; a very pretty species.

**karongensis.** VERN-1. Pkt. 50c  
From So. Africa, herbaceous, bushy, small bright purple Cornflowers on thin branched stems; a rather dainty plant 1-2 ft. tall; sun, drought resistant.

**melleri.** VERN-2. Pkt. 50c  
A sky-blue Cornflower, a lovely color, from S. Rhodesia; a large plant, sun flowers in autumn.

**VERBENA (VERBENA)**

Perennials and annuals some of which rank among the showiest of the garden perennials. Under this classification are the English wallflowers. Seed should be sown in the eastern part of the country, early in the summer and the seedlings transplanted a couple of times, pinching the tops back to induce bushy growth; the young plants can then be wintered over in cold frames and set out for flowering the next spring; light loamy soil having some lime seems to be best. In mild climates they can be wintered over in the open ground and in the West the annual sorts can be easily grown.

**VERBESINA (VERBESINA)**

Most of the Wallflowers offered here are English grown and from the very best source; they are all high class.

**Blood Red.** WALL-6. Pkt. 25c  
Single variety, highly selected stock, fine color, HP, 1½ ft.

**Cloth of Gold.** WALL-7. Pkt. 25c  
Popular large flowered, rich yellow variety, HP, 1½ ft.

**Early Wonder.** WALL-2. Pkt. 15c  
New class of double Wallflowers, golden yellow, flaked with green, HP, 2 ft.

**Eastern Queen.** WALL-8. Pkt. 25c  
Pretty shade of salmon-red, effective bedding, HP, 1½ ft.

**Ellen Willmott.** WALL-9. Pkt. 25c  
Ruby-red, unique and attractive color, HP, 1½ ft.

**Feltham Early.</**

**sulphurea.** ZEPH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Seed comes from India and is ready  
during August; sow when fresh.

### ZYGADENUS (zig-ah-DEE-nus)

Tufts of grassy leaves and sprays of  
white or greenish stars; variable in size  
and some species are poisonous if eaten;  
likes rather moist sunny places.

**gramineus.** ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c  
Dwarf alpine species for RG; soft cream  
flowers, 6", HP.

### ZINNIAS

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants  
and should never be sown until the soil  
has thoroughly warmed up and all danger  
of frost has passed. For best results, especially  
with the smaller flowered, early  
blooming varieties, we recommend sowing  
the seed where the plants are to flower.  
The taller growing, large flowered sorts  
can safely be transplanted, altho they  
also will make more robust growth and  
will produce more flowers if they can be  
planted where they are to remain and  
when the seedlings are 3-4 in. tall, thinned  
out to the proper distance. To induce a  
thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your  
plants rather than merely sprinkling them.  
Dig a little trench along side the rows  
and let the water run slowly for several  
hours so that it will seep down deep into  
the soil and make the plant food available  
for the plants throughout the mass of  
feeding roots. Always cultivate after each  
irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this  
method you will have to water zinnias  
only once every two weeks or so, it gives  
a stronger, healthier plant and saves on  
the water bill.

#### DAHLIA-FLOWERED

These were introduced in 1919 and since  
that time all the best colors have been included.  
The plants are 2½-3 ft. tall, very  
robust and bearing many strong stems of  
fully double, huge flowers which resemble  
the show type Dahlia.

**Canary Bird.** ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Rich canary yellow color.

**Crimson Monarch.** ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c;  
Very large flowered deep crimson.

**Dream.** ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
or. \$1.00

Most unusual deep rosy lavender.

**Exquisite.** ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Light rose with a deep rose center.

**Golden Dawn.** ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
The best rich golden yellow.

**Oriole.** ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson  
and gold.

**Polar Bear.** ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Large creamy white.

**Will Rogers.** ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
A lovely brilliant scarlet red.

**Dahlia-Flowered Blend.** ZIN-9X.  
Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

#### GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

These were introduced in 1926 and have  
rapidly gained in popularity. The plants  
are 3-4 ft. tall with long stems which  
adapt it particularly for use as a cut  
flower; the flowers are large and flat giving  
a graceful effect.

**Enchantress.** ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Pretty light rose with deep rose center.

**Golden Queen.** ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c;  
Golden yellow.

**Grenadier.** ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
or. \$1.00

A bright dark red.

**Lavender Queen.** ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c;  
oz. \$1.00

Deep-rosy lavender.

**Miss Willmott.** ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c;  
oz. \$1.00

Large flowers of soft rich pink.

**Orange Queen.** ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c;  
oz. \$1.00

Golden orange.

**Purity.** ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00  
Best white in any Zinnia.

**Scarlet Queen.** ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c;  
oz. \$1.00

Glowing deep scarlet.

**Cal. Giants, Mixed.** ZIN-18X. Pkt. 15c;  
oz. \$1.00

This is a high class blend of varieties.

**Super Giants, Mixed.** ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown  
O'Gold type with large well formed flow-

ers in soft pastel shades, each petal over-

laid at the base with deep golden yellow.

**Super Fantasy.** ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c;

or. \$1.00

Flowers are 3-in. in diameter, shaggy-

petaled and on long stems, making excel-

lent cut flowers. They are strikingly beau-

tiful.

**Harmony Type.** ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Scabious-flowered, plants 2½-3 ft. bear-

ing numerous medium sized flowers, re-

sembling the annual Scabiosa and Har-

mony Marigold. Bright shades including

crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and

purple.

**gaillardia-Flavored.** ZIN-22. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Navajo. Flowers resemble a Picta Double

gaillardia, in both form and coloring.

Fine mixed, bicolors, mellow tones, fine

for cutting. 2 ft.

**Howard's Giants.** ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c;

1/2 oz. \$1.25

A striking new large flowered crested

cultivating from a cross be-

tween the Dahlia-flowered and Harmony

types. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall and the

flowers large. They come about 80%

crested.

**Cactus-Flowered Giants.** ZIN-24.

Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Petals are long, curved and pointed, re-

sembling those of the night flowering

cactus. flowers are 4-in. across and 2-in.

deep. This strain includes Star Dust and

other colors.

**LILLIPUT, POM POM**

They are among the most popular Zin-

nias for cut flowers use; the flowers are

small, compact and symmetrical, on strong

stemmed 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has

beautifully formed double flowers.

**Black Ruby.** ZIN-39. Pkt. 15c;

Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

**Crimson Gem.** ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

A new dainty bicolor rose, pretty.

**Golden Gem.** ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Beautiful golden orange color.

**Golden Orange.** ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

oz. \$1.00

**Scarlet Gem.** ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

**Salmon Rose.** ZIN-38. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

**Valencia.** ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Burnt orange.

**Pastel Shades.** ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

**Tom Thumb.** ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c

Plants 6-8 in. tall, compact, covered with

well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type.

Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink,

rose and other pastel shades. Excellent

for pot plants and border use.

**Elegans pumila.** ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and

Come Again type, in the best pastel

shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color

and more full bodied than ordinary types,

and include many autumn tints of bronze,

golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as

well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy

yellows, soft flesh tones and salmons.

Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across,

rounded in shape and on stems of good

cutting length. For best results sow seed

where they are to grow in moderately

enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days

continuing throughout the summer.

**linearis.** ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c

ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flower-

ing; single; orange, light yellow stripe,

dark center; pretty for edging, etc. 1 ft.

**Haegeana.** ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c

Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers,

have a charm all their own; effective

for bedding, making a brilliant display yet

having stems long enough to make fine

bouquets for small vases and bowls. Con-

tains many attractive colors and combin-

ations.

### FLOWER SEED BLENDS

#### FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer  
here are all of special value especially  
for those who wish to grow and observe  
many different flowers. The most pleasure-  
able to be gotten from these mixtures is to  
sow them in a seed flat or bed and then  
transplant the seedlings into nursery rows  
in the garden, from where they may be  
retransplanted after they reach some size  
and you can tell what they are; it will  
also be easier if the seeds are screened to  
different sizes, which will get the same  
species into the same group for planting  
and then too the smaller seeds require  
different care in the seed beds than the  
larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to  
advantage in scattering them over waste  
areas with assurance that some species in  
the mixture will establish itself and thus  
make the unsightly spot beautiful.

#### ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00

Especially interesting and valuable for  
a long fence and with a proper seed bed  
made they can be sown in their permanent  
position. It will be best to plant part  
of the seed in April and the balance late  
in May, so as to be sure to have the  
tender ones growing too, especially if you  
are unable to tell the seeds apart.

#### CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

MIX-7. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c

A choice blend of native Californian wild  
flowers, containing many different kinds;  
for general planting.

#### CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00

A large assortment of annuals with long  
stems, especially suitable for cut flowers  
and effective as well in the flower border;  
we recommend them especially to be  
planted in rows, thinly, in the garden  
using a few radish seeds mixed in to

# TULIPS - HYACINTHS - DAFFODILS - CROCUS

**SINGLE AND DOZEN PRICES:** Single bulbs 3 times the 100 price, each, except where the 100 price is less than \$5.00, in which case only the dozen price; for DOZEN PRICE, use 8 times the single price. Add 15¢ extra per order where only a very few bulbs are ordered, for extra packaging and postage.

## HYACINTHS

We offer here the very best varieties, not only for color but for robust growth. We offer 16-17 cm. size bulbs, the best size for pots; those wishing a large amount for outdoor bedding, should write for prices on 14-15 or 15-16 cm. bulbs, which will run considerably less and on good soil will produce excellent flowers.

**POT CULTURE:** Soil light rich compost of loam, leaf mold, well decayed cow manure and sand, equal parts; this is best to stand a month before using, pot early in Sept. for Xmas flowers and every 2 weeks for succession bloom; set bulbs so top is level with top of soil, a little clean sand at base of bulb is good; set pots on bed of ashes and cover with straw; 3-4 months the pots can be moved into a forcing house but in all cases the bulbs should be well rooted before forcing; liquid manure is helpful for nice foliage and perfect flowers.

**GLASS CULTURE:** Where Hyacinths are grown in glass holders, fill container with rainwater till it almost touches the base of the bulb; add a few pieces of charcoal to keep water pure; set in a dark cool place for about 4 weeks or until the roots nearly touch bottom of glass; bring into light gradually, while the culture is simple the quality of the bulbs is important.

**OUTDOOR CULTURE:** Plant anytime from Sept. to Dec., the earlier the better, a light rich soil, well drained is preferred. Set bulbs 5 inches deep with the bulbs about 6" apart; a covering of straw or thin layer of leaves during the winter is helpful.

**CITY OF HAARLEM:** Beautiful large pure yellow, the best yellow Hyacinth either for pots or outdoors.

**GERTRUDE.** Deep rose-pink, compact, and a handsome variety for all purposes.

**JAN BOS.** A very early and beautiful scarlet.

**GRAND MAITRE.** Pleasing shade of deep lavender-blue and the best blue Hyacinth for all purposes; immense spikes.

**KING OF THE BLUES.** Very dark blue, well recommended for late forcing or for bedding; great beauty.

**L'INNOCENCE.** Pure white, the best white for bedding or forcing; large strong spikes.

**HYACINTH PRICES:** Each, 30c; Doz., \$2.50; 100, \$23.00, prepaid; not less than 6 bulbs, otherwise add 15¢ extra mailing charge. Will assort bulbs any way you wish at the doz. and 100 prices, but not labeled; 6 at Doz. rate, 25 at 100. This is for 16-17 cm. bulbs, top size and best quality.

**DISCOUNT:** If ordered during May, 10% less; during June, 5%; 15-16 cm. bulbs at \$18.00 per 100; 14-15 cm. at \$16.00 per 100.

**MIXED HYACINTHS:** Our selection, 25¢ each; \$2.25, Doz.; \$20.00 per 100, 16-17 cm. bulbs.

## TULIPS

### SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

Early Single Tulips are very useful for bedding purposes and for garden borders; they are easy culture, early to bloom and some can be grown in pots; they are short stemmed when compared with Darwins or Cottage Tulips, which makes them ideal for formal beds.

**GENERAL DE WITT.** Orange, exquisite, fine for cutting, sweet scented and one of the best for forcing or bedding, 13", 1-5. PER 100, \$8.00.

**KEIZERSKROON.** Bright red with broad golden-yellow border; very pretty and one of the most popular, robust, 14", 2-1. PER 100, \$8.50.

**PRINCE CARNAVAL.** Unusual, beautiful, red with yellow markings, deliciously scented, 13", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.** Fine orange-red, brilliant scarlet inside, large globular flower, sweet scented, fine for forcing or bedding, 13", 1-5. PER 100, \$9.00.

**MIXED EARLY TULIPS.** A choice blend of all varieties, in many different colors and combinations, large size bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00.

**PRICE PER DOZ:** All varieties listed at \$1.10 per Doz.; Each, 12c.

### DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

Double Early Tulips are best for pot culture and while they are also equally good for outdoor planting, heavy rains or snows may damage them more. They are very pretty. Only large 11-12 cm. bulbs offered. Force slowly.

**MR. VAN DER Hoeff.** Pure golden yellow, much recommended for forcing; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

**ORANGE NASSAU.** Deep orange and red, fine forcing and bedding variety, very fine; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PEACH BLOSSOM.** One of the most delightful rosy pinks, very erect and gay, fine in every respect; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PRICE PER DOZ:** All named varieties, \$1.20; Each, 15c.

**SUPERFINE BLEND:** Made up of a full selection of some 20 varieties covering all the double Tulip colors and combinations. DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.50.

### DARWIN TULIPS

Darwin Tulips are the aristocrats of Tulipdom. These late flowering self colored Tulips are valuable for bedding, borders and for cut flowers, their long stiff stems with the large cup-shaped blooms comes just at a time in the spring when flowers are not so plentiful, especially cut flowers. We offer only the latest recommended varieties, all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. in size. They can be forced for cut flowers.

**ALL BRIGHT.** Deep blood-red shade, base pure white with broad ring of deep blue, good forcing, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

**BARTIGON.** Clear crimson-red, fine all around variety making the best bedding sort with its stiff stems and large flowers; forces well in a vivid rosy-red; 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

**CAMPFIRE.** A deep vermilion-scarlet sport of Bartigon, good forcing, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

**CITY OF HAARLEM.** Gigantic flower of deep vermilion-scarlet, one of best vari-

eties, very beautiful, not good for forcing, 28". PER 100, \$9.00.

**FARNCOMBE SANDERS.** Very beautiful geranium-scarlet, tinged somewhat lighter and highly recommended for bedding, excellent in mass plantings, 28". PER 100, \$8.50.

**GIGANT.** Rich deep purple shaded deep violet, immense blooms, vigorous and excellent for bedding, 28". PER 100, \$8.50.

**GOLDEN FEE.** Deep golden yellow shaded orange and excellent for bedding, an excellent bedding variety of attractive coloring, 24", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PIERSON PARROT.** The Black Tulip. Black-wield flowers with a glistening sheen, the blackest of all Tulips, attractive, 26". PER 100, \$9.50.

**PHILIP SNOWDEN.** Clear satiny rose fine for forcing or bedding, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

**PRIDE OF ZWANENBURG.** Beautiful deep pink with broad blush margin shaded red inside, pure white base. Long lasting and excellent variety, 28", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PRINCESS ELISABETH.** Lovely soft rose with white base, extra attractive and fine for either forcing or bedding, fine in large groups, 26", 1-25. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PRUNUS.** This is an extremely lovely Darwin in deep rose-pink with a salmon glow, brilliant and delicate but rich appearance; highly recommended for bedding and also forcing, very good. PER 100, \$8.00.

**THE BISHOP.** The finest deep violet, strong grower and unusual lasting qualities, especially recommended, Extra, 28". PER 100, \$10.00.

**WILLIAM COPELAND.** Finest and earliest forcing Darwin, pale magenta which becomes a beautiful soft lavender, not recommended for bedding, 24", 12-25. PER 100, \$8.00.

**SUPERFINE DARWIN BLEND.** This Darwin Blend is made up of over 60 named varieties and especially those listed above; an especially fine collection and not of unpopular varieties or seedlings; all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. PER DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$70.00.

### COTTAGE TULIPS—LATE

Single Late or Cottage Tulips flower about the same time as the Darwins but differ from the Darwins in that the colors vary widely as does the shape and habit of the different varieties, the flower more pointed; altho there are some good forces amongst them their best use is in the border where they make very showy displays late in May. The following varieties are the best selections, however, we can supply any other you may wish.

**ADVANCE.** Probably the most beautiful of the recent introductions, a distinct blazoning orange-scarlet overlaid with a dusky shade; good height and habit, 30". PER 100, \$9.00.

**CARRARA.** The finest of all the white Cottage Tulips, cup-shaped, pure white with yellow anthers and highly recommended, 20", 1-20. PER 100, \$8.50.

**GOLDEN HARVEST.** A fine deep lemon-yellow of great substance, early and creates a showy effect in the garden, 26", 1-12. PER 100, \$8.00.

**G. W. LEAK.** A beautiful refined variety, brilliant red with white base and particularly effective in groups among evergreens, 26". PER 100, \$9.00.

**MARJORIE BOWEN.** A rare combination of salmon and buff shading into deep rose-pink with luminous salmon shadings; especially fine for cutting, 23". PER 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$80.00.

**MARSHAL HAIG.** One of the loveliest scarlet hybrid tulips of recent introduction; brilliant scarlet-red pointed flower with clear yellow center, best as a garden flower, 24". PER 100, \$9.50.

**MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS.** The largest and best of the giant yellow Tulips of recent introduction, it is of the clearest yellow and the entire plant is of strong and healthy growth, especially valuable in the garden, 26". PER 100, \$9.00.

**OSSI OSWALDA.** A pretty creamy-white, changing from day to day, finally becoming a clear rose, pretty in the garden, 24". PER 100, \$9.00.

**SUPERFINE COTTAGE BLEND.** This is a very high class blend of some 30 named varieties and especially of those listed above, all in top size, 11-12 cm. PER DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

**BREEDER TULIPS**

Breeder Tulips bloom late in May with the Darwins, their coloring is usually in combinations of bronze, orange, yellowish and buff, colors not found in other Tulips; the flower is very large and brilliant; they make the best garden effect and are excellent for cutting.

**LOUIS XIV.** Rich purple, heavily flushed golden-bronze at margins of petals, inside bronze shading to bronzy-purple and lilac; considered one of the best Breeders, 30". PER 100, \$9.50.

**ALL BREEDER VARIETIES:** We can supply all popular varieties at the same price as above, send in your list.

**SUPERFINE BREEDER TULIP BLEND.** A blend of all named varieties, some 30 varieties, all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$1.20; PER 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$85.00.

**TRIUMPH TULIPS**

Triumph Tulips are the result of crosses between early Tulips and the Darwins, resulting in the stems of the Darwins but blooming earlier and just following the Early Tulips; they make excellent flowers for the early border where it is necessary to be used for summer bedding plants and they also make the best for pot plants, all forcing well.

**ALBERIO.** Vigorous, wine-red distinctly white, on all around excellent variety, 16", 1-10. PER 100, \$8.00.

**BANDOENG.** A beautiful color in Tulips, dark mahogany-red, flushed orange, faintly edged yellow, 16", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

**CROWN IMPERIAL.** Lovely shade of red with narrow golden edge, forces early, 12", 12-20. PER 100, \$8.00.

**ELMUS.** Happy combination of colors, deep cherry-red with a broad white margin at top of petals, very showy, 18", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

**ROSE BEAUTY.** A deep pink changing to cherry-red, very beautiful, 15", 2-1. PER 100, \$8.50.

**URSA MINOR.** A very fine golden yellow; strong substance and an ideal bedding variety, 13", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

**SUPERFINE TRIUMPH BLEND:** This is made up of all named varieties and with the above listed varieties especially prominent; all top sized bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$0.90; 100, \$7.00; 1,000, \$65.00.

**CITY OF HAARLEM.** Gigantic flower of deep vermilion-scarlet, one of best vari-

### PARROT TULIPS

The new type Parrot Tulips have strong stems and they make the most effective flowers in the border with their artistic shapes, deep cut and elegantly fringed blooms. They make ideal cut flowers.

**BLUE PARROT.** Heliotrope shaded lilac with deeply lacinated edges and on account of the large sized flower, the bulbs should be planted at least 8" apart, 24". PER 100, \$9.00.

**FANTASY.** A planting of Fantasy is unique and beautiful; soft rose-pink with strong suffusions of salmon and artistic touches of green, large size and most popular of the Parrots, 22". PER 100, \$10.00.

**PIERSON PARROT.** A very deep sheen of blood-red on blue base, most attractive, 26". PER 100, \$10.00.

**SUNSHINE.** Exquisite bright golden yellow, outstanding on account of its deep color, most artistic fringed and cut petals, 18". PER 100, \$15.00.

**THERESE.** Brilliant rosé-red outside, interior orange-scarlet of rich glowing beauty, 24". PER 100, \$12.00.

**AMERICAN FLAG.** A beautiful May flowering sort, flowers brilliant deep red with broad marbled white lines and markings, 28". PER 100, \$15.00.

**C. HULL.** A pretty blood-red on white, base white with blue edge, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

**PEONY FLOWERING TULIPS.**

These are late May flowering double Tulips making the most attractive beds or for grouping in the border or among evergreen trees; strong growing.

**EROS.** Clear old rose color and the best double in cultivation, 22". PER 100, \$9.50.

**AUSTRIAN**

NOTE: The figures, viz., 2-1, 1-15 mean the variety can be forced indoors and the figures mean the earliest possible date they should be brought inside—as Feb. 1st or Jan. 15th.

### DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

These double flowered Daffodils make excellent garden flowers and we recommend that they be planted so as to be free from overhead branches, they also make the finest pot plants.

**TWINK.** A most charming variety, pale primrose flushed white with center deep orange-red, a show exhibition novelty as well as an ideal garden subject, easy grower, 14", 1-15. PER 100, \$12.00.

**SINGLE AND DOZEN PRICES:** Single bulbs 3 times the 100 price, each, except where the 100 price is less than \$5.00, in which case only the dozen price; for DOZEN PRICE, use 8 times the single price. Add 15¢ extra per order where only a very few bulbs are ordered, for extra packaging and postage.

**PRICE EACH:** 3 times the 100 price each; **Dozen Price**, same price as 8 single bulbs; 25 lbs. of one kind at the 100 price; 1000 price usually 10% less than 100 price. Write for best quantity price.

These prices are subject to change without notice; to stocks being sold; and varieties may be withdrawn. ALL BULBS ARE TOP SIZE, unless otherwise noted by the price; all

# BOTANICAL BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

## (Botanical Bulbs)

We take pleasure in offering a very complete listing of Botanical Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., many of which should be ordered early if you wish time for their proper planting this fall; many even should be planted in August. And, too, if those of our friends who wish quantities for mass planting, will advise us at an early date, we can offer more attractive prices, where we do not have to lay bulbs in anticipation of sales to come.

**SPECIAL DISCOUNTS:** On orders for any of the following bulbs received during April and May, we will allow a 10% discount; orders during June: 5%. Regular customers who have been buying of us in the past need not send remittances with their order; we will advise you a short time before shipment.

## BOTANICAL TULIPS

We list below rare and hard to secure species of Tulips, anyone of which will be an attractive addition to your border; many of the small and dainty flowered kinds are recommended for the rock garden. If you have never grown these beautiful little flowers before, at least plant a collection of them this year, that you may be able to order your favorites next year.

**Prepaid Prices per 100 bulbs, 25¢ at 100 rate.**

**Acuminata** ..... \$13.00  
The Horned Tulip. Long curiously twisted petals of red and yellow makes this little gem an interesting cut flower, 22".

**Batalini** ..... 17.00  
Charming, in April, dainty flowers of pretty form and distinct color, soft chrome-yellow with deeper yellow center, beautiful companion to *T. linifolia*; beautiful as it is rare, 6".

**Bi flora** ..... 7.00  
Probably the smallest Tulip grown, bearing on branching stems small white flowers with yellow centers; give it a warm sunny spot in the rock garden for March flowers.

**Chrysanthra** ..... 5.50  
A pretty little species similar to *T. clusiana*, yellow with red on outside of petals; perfect drainage, warm place, with pocket sand under each bulb, 16".

**Cretica** ..... 48.00  
**Dasyystemon** ..... 9.00  
Very attractive low growing species, 3-5 flowers on a stalk, yellow edged with white, very pretty for rock garden, 6".

**Eichleri** ..... 7.00  
Large dazzling scarlet flowers with center of yellow, edged black and a most satisfactory flower in the border, lasting a long time; sun, 12".

**Florentine odorata** ..... 8.00  
Beautiful flowers of pure yellow, exterior flushed slightly brown; violet fragrance, flowers open wide; plant with Grape Hyacinths for pretty effect, increases rapidly, 14".

**Fosteriana Mad. Lefever (Red Emperor)** ..... 11.00  
This variety is beyond description, it has the largest flowers of any Tulip and claimed positively the best Tulip in cultivation; the loveliest shade of growing scarlet imaginable, base yellowish, 22".

**Fosteriana Centaia (Dwarf)** ..... 11.00  
Outstanding with handsome vermillion-red flowers forming a vivid contrast with its shiny green foliage; choice, 10".

**Fosteriana Flaming Youth** ..... 16.00  
Huge scarlet flowers of a remarkably vivid hue; very lovely, 18".

**Fosteriana Princeps (Dwarf)** ..... 11.00  
Extra fine large vermillion-scarlet flowers on short stems, highly recommended for the rock garden, 12".

**Greigii** ..... each \$3.00  
One of the best wild Tulips, very beautiful with its glowing vermillion-scarlet flowers, with yellow base and large maroon-black blotches, flowers are large; give a warm place and sandy soil, 9".

**Hageri** ..... 16.50  
Quaint little globular flowers of copper color with black base edged yellow, now very rare, April flowering, 9".

**Hageri splendens** ..... 16.50  
A very fine flowering form having 3-5 blossoms per stem, color copper with a darker center, very interesting, 6".

**Kaufmanniana** ..... 7.50  
Waterlily Tulip. This is one of the finest botanical Tulips, being amongst the earliest to flower, April, color soft creamy white center slightly marked with carmine-red. The petals reflex upon opening and appear much like a Nymphaea; they are especially recommended for groups in the rock garden, where they will last and flower for years, 6".

**Kaufmanniana Aurea** ..... 28.00  
A rich golden yellow with cherry outer petals, early, 6".

**Kaufmanniana Cesar Franck** ..... 32.00  
Deep yellow, outside red with yellow edges, pretty, 6".

**Kaufmanniana Elliott** ..... 9.00  
A very beautiful variety, large flowers interior white outside petals carmine, 8".

**Kaufmanniana Gaiety** ..... 9.00  
This is different and truly represents the Water Lily as the flowers appear to rest on the foliage, the stems being short; silvery white, 6".

**Kaufmanniana Gluck** ..... 20.00  
Charming creamy yellow, exterior red, very nice, 10".

**Kaufmanniana Johann Strauss** ..... 16.00  
A fine pure white, exterior with red blotches, base distinct, 8".

**Kaufmanniana Robert Schumann** ..... 40.00  
A very beautiful hybrid producing a fine flower of best form in March; outer petals yellow with large dark red blotches in the center, inner petals pure yellow, base soft orange-yellow shaded by red blotch from the other part of the petals, 6".

**Kaufmanniana Scarlet Elegance** ..... 12.00  
This is a very brilliant variety with numerous small scarlet flowers with exterior deep orange-red, very early and well recommended, 5".

**Kaufmanniana Sweetlinck** ..... 42.00  
A very fine variety with soft yellow flowers with a small flake at the tips of the petals, 6".

**Kaufmanniana The First** ..... 11.00  
The earliest to flower of the Kaufmanniana; deep cream-yellow passing to white, exterior of flower scarlet, 8".

**Kaufmanniana Vivida** ..... 13.00  
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base, leaves dotted brown and very pretty, 11".

**Kaufmanniana Rainbow Mixture** ..... 15.00  
The various varieties of this species are very attractive in mixture and make an interesting and pretty display in the border or rock garden.

## KOLPAKOWAKIANA

**Kolpakowakiana** ..... 11.00  
This has become rather rare; very pretty with slender stems and yellow flowers with exterior markings of red, 14".

## LINIFOLIA

**Linifolia** ..... 13.00  
One of the most beautiful of the dainty species flowering in April; small brilliant scarlet-vermillion flowers with black base; make a beautiful sight with Sedum glaucum or in groups with the Batalini species in the rock garden, 8".

## MAROLETTI

**Maroletti** ..... 9.00  
An especially fine cutting flower, soft primrose-yellow with exterior flushed deep red, 18".

## ORPHANIDEA

**Orphanidea** ..... (Very rare) 40.00  
A very rare April flowering Greek species with orange flushed bronze and green center, 3 to stem, the purplish foliage forming a rosette on the ground, 12". PRICE EACH, 75c.

## OSTROWSKIANA

**Ostrowskiiana** ..... 23.00  
A really beautiful species with orange-red flowers gracefully reflexed petals on slender stems, 8".

## PERSICA

**Persica** ..... 20.00  
Breyniana. A valuable rock garden species, late blooming, flowers glowing yellow with copper flush on exterior, fragrant and produces several flowers on a stem, 8".

## PRÆSTANS

**Præstans** ..... 9.00  
An interesting April flowering species, producing 3-4 flowers per stem of the upright flowers open at once, 7".

## PRÆSTANS FUSLEIR

**Præstans Fusleir** ..... 9.00  
A recent introduction of upright habit with flowers in a big bunch, color a lovely shade of orange-scarlet, light green foliage and very distinctive, 18".

## PRÆSTANS TUBERGENII

**Præstans Tubergenii Variety** ..... 10.00  
Very beautiful in the border or rock garden, dwarf and early, 2-3 brilliant orange-scarlet flowers to stem, cup-shaped, showy, 10".

## PRÆSTANS ZWANENBURG

**Zwanenburg Variety** ..... 10.00  
Expanded vermillion flowers with pointed segments resembling the miniature poinsettia; flowers are large, 10".

## PULCHELLA HUMILIS

**Pulchella humilis** ..... 40.00  
This is a very rare and beautiful species which always attracts attention; Crocus-like flowers of a pretty violet-pink shade with very large and distinct yellow base making an ideal flower in the rock garden or border, 6".

## SAXATILIS

**Saxatilis** ..... 17.00  
Another very rare species from Crete bearing 1-3 pretty pure lilac flowers with a deep yellow center; plant where it will be dry during the summer or they may be lifted and stored in a dry warm place, 4".

## SAXATILIS MAJOR

**Saxatilis major** ..... 12.00  
A larger type of the species.

## TARDA

**Tarda** ..... 9.00  
Dasyystemon. A fine rock garden species, starry white flowers with a yellow eye, 3-5 to the stem; exterior shaded green or gray, 6".

## TURKESTANICA

**Turkestanica** ..... 5.00  
A very pretty species closely allied to *B. biflorum* but more robust in habit and with 5-9 flowers on a stem, creamy white with a green or bronzy flush on the exterior and with great lasting qualities, 10".

## BOTANICAL NARCISSUS

The various species of Narcissus make a beautiful showing in both the border and the rock garden and every well planted garden should have specimens of each; they are all easily grown.

## BULBOCODIUM

**Bulbocodium** ..... 9.00  
Hoop Petticoat Narcissus. This is a distinct yellow type with a long wide mouthed skirt with a dark brassy throat and 5-9 flowers on a stem, creamy white with a green or bronzy flush on the exterior and with great lasting qualities, 10".

## CANALICULATIS

**Canaliculatis** ..... 10.00  
Like a miniature *Polyanthus* Grand Monarque with several tiny flowers on a dwarf stem, very fragrant, small, white petals and bright golden cup, interesting for the rock garden, 6".

## CYCLOMENES

**Cyclomenes** ..... 15.00  
The Cyclamen flowered daffodil with small clear yellow flowers and a much reflexed perianth.

## CYCLOMENES FEBRUARY GOLD

**February Gold** ..... 22.00  
A refined variety with lovely golden yellow flowers after the style of the Cyclamen, with reflexed petals, flowers in early March and lasts 4 weeks, 12".

## TRIANDRUS ALBUS

**Triandrus albus** ..... 8.00  
Angel's Tears Daffodil. Small rush leaved Daffodils from Spain. An exquisite flower for the rock garden; slender growth and producing a cluster of elegant little creamy white flowers with globular cup and the perianth reflexing like the Cyclamen, 7".

## W. P. MILNER

**W. P. Milner** ..... 8.50  
This was awarded an A.M. by the R.H.S. for the rock garden; small, pretty, sulphur colored flowers which, when forced, become pure white. It also is one of the best to be grown in fibre, in pans, pots, bowls, etc., early in April, 7".

## KAUFMANNIANA

**Kaufmanniana** ..... 7.50  
Waterlily Tulip. This is one of the finest botanical Tulips, being amongst the earliest to flower, April, color soft creamy white center slightly marked with carmine-red. The petals reflex upon opening and appear much like a Nymphaea; they are especially recommended for groups in the rock garden, where they will last and flower for years, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA AUREA

**Aurea** ..... 28.00  
A rich golden yellow with cherry outer petals, early, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA CESAR FRANCK

**Cesar Franck** ..... 32.00  
Deep yellow, outside red with yellow edges, pretty, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA ELLIOTT

**Elliott** ..... 9.00  
A very beautiful variety, large flowers interior white outside petals carmine, 8".

## KAUFMANNIANA GAIETY

**Gaiety** ..... 9.00  
This is different and truly represents the Water Lily as the flowers appear to rest on the foliage, the stems being short; silvery white, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA GLUCK

**Gluck** ..... 20.00  
Charming creamy yellow, exterior red, very nice, 10".

## KAUFMANNIANA JOHANN STRAUSS

**Johann Strauss** ..... 16.00  
A fine pure white, exterior with red blotches, base distinct, 8".

## KAUFMANNIANA ROBERT SCHUMANN

**Robert Schumann** ..... 40.00  
A very beautiful hybrid producing a fine flower of best form in March; outer petals yellow with large dark red blotches in the center, inner petals pure yellow, base soft orange-yellow shaded by red blotch from the other part of the petals, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA SCARLET ELEGANCE

**Scarlet Elegance** ..... 12.00  
This is a very brilliant variety with numerous small scarlet flowers with exterior deep orange-red, very early and well recommended, 5".

## KAUFMANNIANA SWEELINCK

**Sweelinck** ..... 42.00  
A very fine variety with soft yellow flowers with a small flake at the tips of the petals, 6".

## KAUFMANNIANA THE FIRST

**The First** ..... 11.00  
The earliest to flower of the Kaufmanniana; deep cream-yellow passing to white, exterior of flower scarlet, 8".

## KAUFMANNIANA VIVIDA

**Vivida** ..... 13.00  
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base, leaves dotted brown and very pretty, 11".

## KAUFMANNIANA RAINBOW MIXTURE

**Rainbow Mixture** ..... 15.00  
The various varieties of this species are very attractive in mixture and make an interesting and pretty display in the border or rock garden.

## BRODIACEA

For cultural matter on Brodiaea, see seed list.

## CONGESTA

**congesta** ..... 4.00  
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base, leaves dotted brown and very pretty, 11".

## GRANDIFLORA

**grandiflora** ..... 3.50  
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base



## **Garden Tools, Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.**

These can be sent only by Express or Freight at customer's expense, except where quoted postage paid in the catalog

## We Should Appreciate

the names and addresses of some of your friends interested in gardening so that we may send them some of our literature.